

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	152 1/4	151 3/4	152 1/4	+1/4	
AT&T	48 1/4	48 1/8	48 1/4	+1/8	
GE	29 1/4	29 1/8	29 1/4	+1/8	
Merck	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8	
Amgen	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8	
Boeing	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	+1/8	
Johnson & Johnson	26 1/4	26 1/8	26 1/4	+1/8	
McKesson	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	+1/8	
Amgen	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8	
Boeing	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	+1/8	
Johnson & Johnson	26 1/4	26 1/8	26 1/4	+1/8	
McKesson	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	+1/8	

Market Sales					
NYSE	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567
AMEX	123,456	123,456	123,456	123,456	123,456
NASDAQ	567,890	567,890	567,890	567,890	567,890
Over-the-counter	345,678	345,678	345,678	345,678	345,678
Total	2,261,591	2,261,591	2,261,591	2,261,591	2,261,591

NYSE Index					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Composite	2,261.59	2,261.59	2,261.59	+1.59	
Industrial	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.56	
Transportation	567.89	567.89	567.89	+1.89	
Utilities	345.67	345.67	345.67	+1.67	
Financial	123.45	123.45	123.45	+1.45	

NYSE Closing					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Composite	2,261.59	2,261.59	2,261.59	+1.59	
Industrial	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.56	
Transportation	567.89	567.89	567.89	+1.89	
Utilities	345.67	345.67	345.67	+1.67	
Financial	123.45	123.45	123.45	+1.45	

AMEX Diary					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Composite	123.45	123.45	123.45	+1.45	
Industrial	56.78	56.78	56.78	+1.78	
Transportation	23.45	23.45	23.45	+1.45	
Utilities	12.34	12.34	12.34	+1.34	
Financial	6.78	6.78	6.78	+1.78	

NASDAQ Index					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Composite	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.56	
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Transportation	23.45	23.45	23.45	+1.45	
Utilities	12.34	12.34	12.34	+1.34	
Financial	6.78	6.78	6.78	+1.78	

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McKesson	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	+1/8	

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Composite	123.45	123.45	123.45	+1.45	
Industrial	56.78	56.78	56.78	+1.78	
Transportation	23.45	23.45	23.45	+1.45	
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Transportation	23.45	23.45	23.45	+1.45	
Utilities	12.34	12.34	12.34	+1.34	
Financial	6.78	6.78	6.78	+1.78	

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Composite	123.45	123.45	123.45	+1.45	
Industrial	56.78	56.78	56.78	+1.78	
Transportation	23.45	23.45	23.45	+1.45	
Utilities	12.34	12.34	12.34	+1.34	
Financial	6.78	6.78	6.78	+1.78	

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Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Composite	123.45	123.45	123.45	+1.45	
Industrial	56.78	56.78	56.78	+1.78	
Transportation	23.45	23.45	23.45	+1.45	
Utilities	12.34	12.34	12.34	+1.34	
Financial	6.78	6.78	6.78	+1.78	

Standard & Poor's Index					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Composite	123.45	123.45	123.45	+1.45	
Industrial	56.78	56.78	56.78	+1.78	
Transportation	23.45	23.45	23.45	+1.45	
Utilities	12.34	12.34	12.34	+1.34	
Financial	6.78	6.78	6.78	+1.78	

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Industrial	56.78	56.78	56.78	+1.78	
Transportation	23.45	23.45	23.45	+1.45	
Utilities	12.34	12.34	12.34	+1.34	
Financial	6.78	6.78	6.78	+1.78	

AMEX Stock Index					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Composite	123.45	123.45	123.45	+1.45	
Industrial	56.78	56.78	56.78	+1.78	
Transportation	23.45	23.45	23.45	+1.45	
Utilities	12.34	12.34	12.34	+1.34	
Financial	6.78	6.78	6.78	+1.78	

Prices Fall Modestly in New York

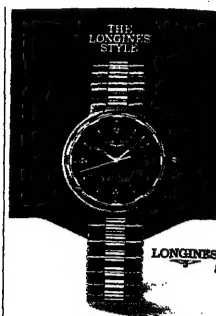
United Press International
NEW YORK — Shares suffered modest losses Friday, pressured by weaker bond prices but drawing a hint of support from a modest rebound in International Business Machines Corp.
 The Dow Jones industrial average fell 3.65 points to 1793.17.
 For the week, the Dow advanced 18.99 points. Since its 141.03-point plunge during the week ended Friday, Sept. 12, the Dow has recovered 34.45 points.
 Losing issues outpaced gainers 779-727 among the 1,855 issues traded, while volume totaled 105,050,000 shares, down from 153,390,000 Thursday.
 Nationwide turnover in NYSE-listed issues, including trades in stocks on regional exchanges and in the over-the-counter market, totaled 177,303,600 million shares, down from 178,378,000 traded Thursday.
 Dealers said volume was light before what for many will be a three-day weekend, Columbus Day, a bank holiday, and Yom Kippur, the Jewish day of atonement, will be observed Monday.
 Bond weakness stemmed from the government's report that producer prices rose 0.4 percent in September, a larger increase than Wall Street had anticipated.
 Barry Berlin, president of Shearson Lehman Equity Management said that while investors were not eager to buy, they also showed little inclination to sell.
 Mr. Berlin said September's decline made the market less vulnerable to further drops. While the market could climb going into November, one factor "keeping a lid" on its progress is tax-

oriented selling, he said. Current preferential tax treatment of long-term capital gains will not exist under the new tax law, Mr. Berlin noted.
 Monte Gordon, research director of Dreyfus Corp., said investors are wrestling with a "deep sense of foreboding" as they recognize that even the combination of a weaker dollar, lower inflation and an accommodative monetary policy has failed to revive the economy.
 "The failure of the economy to respond to these cues is holding investors back," Mr. Gordon said. He predicted more choppy trading next week.
 "The question is how much longer can the market hold up under the weight of this uncertainty," Mr. Gordon said. "The longer the market is unable to mount a decisive rally, the more likely you are to have a serious decline."
 Allied Stores was the most active NYSE-listed issue, rising 1/4 to 67. Campbell Corp. said it will proceed with its \$60-a-share bid to buy Allied despite Allied's agreement to be acquired by Edward J. DeBorja Corp. for \$67 a share.
 USX Corp. followed, slipping 1/4 to 77.4. Carl Icahn, a New York investor, has proposed buying USX for \$7.19 billion, or 31 1/2 a share.
 Lucky Stores was third, down 1/4 to 35 1/4. In an apparent attempt to fend off a takeover by the investor, Asher Edelman, Lucky Stores said Thursday it plans to join its Genco department store division, Lucky said the sites of its Genco stores would be sold to Target Stores, a division of Dayton Hudson Corp., for \$374 million.
 IBM advanced 2 1/2 to 124, bouncing after dropping sharply this week as worries intensified about the computer giant's third-quarter earnings and its 1987 prospects.

11 Month	High	Low	Vol.	Chg.	11 Month	High	Low	Vol.	Chg.
IBM	152 1/4	151 3/4	152 1/4	+1/4	IBM	152 1/4	151 3/4	152 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	48 1/4	48 1/8	48 1/4	+1/8	AT&T	48 1/4	48 1/8	48 1/4	+1/8
GE	29 1/4	29 1/8	29 1/4	+1/8	GE	29 1/4	29 1/8	29 1/4	+1/8
Merck	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8	Merck	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8	Amgen	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8
Boeing	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	+1/8	Boeing	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	+1/8
Johnson & Johnson	26 1/4	26 1/8	26 1/4	+1/8	Johnson & Johnson	26 1/4	26 1/8	26 1/4	+1/8
McKesson	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	+1/8	McKesson	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	+1/8
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Conquest VHP
 Very High Precision

THE LONGINES STYLE
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 Very High Precision

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International Herald Tribune

CRITICS' CHOICE

TENNA

Abbas, Pavarotti and Verdi
(Claudio Abbado, in his first season as the music director of the Vienna State Opera, will conduct a new production of Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera" that has a first performance Oct. 19. The cast is headed by Luciano Pavarotti as Cavaradossi, Margherita Price as Amelia, and Cappuccini as Anskar. Luciano Pavarotti as Cavaradossi, Margherita Price as Amelia, and Cappuccini as Anskar. Luciano Pavarotti as Cavaradossi, Margherita Price as Amelia, and Cappuccini as Anskar. Later performances are scheduled for Oct. 22, 26, 29 and Nov. 1.

LIFE

Moscow From Russia
The Musée des Beaux-Arts is exhibiting 19 paintings and 10 drawings by Henri Matisse from the collection of the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad and the Pushkin Museum in Moscow, some of them being seen in France for the first time since they were taken into Russian collections before the October Revolution. For the most part they come from the collection of Sergei Shchukin and Ivan Morozov, merchants who set up galleries and collections of modern art during the 1900s. The paintings were taken from the collection of Sergei Shchukin and Ivan Morozov, merchants who set up galleries and collections of modern art during the 1900s. The paintings were taken from the collection of Sergei Shchukin and Ivan Morozov, merchants who set up galleries and collections of modern art during the 1900s.

Paris
Sacred Music Festival
First performances at this year's Festival d'Art Sacré, of sacred music in Paris churches, include two works commissioned by the festival, Guy Roberg's setting of the 18th Psalm and Kazuo Makino's "Ode" for soprano, alto, clarinet and percussion, Nov. 7 at Saint-Germain-des-Près; Philippe Hersant's Mass, Nov. 14 at Saint-Vincent-de-Paul; and the "Song of Songs," as commissioned from Biblical texts by the musicologist Suzanne Heller-Vassouret, Oct. 15 at Saint-Louis-en-l'Île. Other performers include "Cantate des Bénédictins" by Jean-Louis, Oct. 24 at Saint-Nicolas-des-Champs, and soprano Britten's church opera "Noyes Fludde," by the Paris Opera of Geneva, Oct. 20 at Saint-Roch. In addition, Liszt's oratorio "The Legend of St. Elizabeth" will be performed Oct. 31 at the Salle Pleyel with a Radio France orchestra and chorus conducted by Rolf Reuter. The festival, which includes organ recitals and exhibitions, continues to Dec. 25 (Rue Jules Coeur, 1004 Paris; tel. 47.77.18.83).

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NEW YORK

Morris Louis Retrospective
The Museum of Modern Art is showing the first retrospective in New York of the work of Morris Louis (1912-1964), one of the central artists in the development of Color Field painting. He applied liquid paint to stretched canvases, achieving an effect of soft, blurring shapes. His 45 paintings are on view at MOMA until Jan. 4. The exhibition of the artist, who lived and worked in Washington, will also be in that city's Hirshhorn Museum from May 20 to July 26, 1987.

AUSANNE

The Catalan Influence
Works of Picasso, Miró, Dalí and other Catalan artists from Barcelona museums and private collections are shown at the Hermitage through Dec. 28. The exhibition begins with the work of the turn-of-the-century Catalan avant-garde and includes significant works by three artists linking them to the influence of the Barcelona school: "Tríptico de Barcelona: Picasso, Miró, Dalí," exhibition of the Hermitage, 2 Route du Signal.



Rare Deals at the Top of the Market

PARIS — While the rich never had it so good, those in the middle or low income brackets are counting their pennies. Such is the ambiguous message flashed both by the deals struck at the 13th International Antique Dealers Biennale and by the latest auctions at Drouot.

At the Biennale, which closes tomorrow, attendance was down and business up — for some. Maurice Segura, one of the leading dealers in 18th-century French furniture and decorative art, with a strong sideline in Old Masters that go with it, sold four pictures in the first two days. They included two mythological scenes by Mattia Banti and "Flora and Zephyrus," which were exhibited at the Paris Salon in 1740, and a landscape scene by Gustave Courbet in 1864, "Le Sentier du Doubs." The Natures were to a U.S. collector for 1.6 million francs (about \$245,000) and the 420,000-franc Courbet to a New York dealer. Even the Levers were moved to set a record. It brought a 600,000-franc pair of Stoves vases dated 1818 whose goodfates is made up for by the rarity experts say, of the platinum ground. At the time of writing, Segura has done as well as the previous Biennale in 1984.

His colleague Jacques Perria, who belongs to the same loose group of eight top dealers, the Antiquaires à Paris, says he has done even better — more to his surprise. Perria's account of his turnover will exceed by 30 percent the figure he reached last time. A born optimist, he confesses that he sometimes feels "extremely apprehensive" for the outcome. Concomitant at the opening evening dinner by Barbara Johnson of New York, Libbie Kock, and other major 18th-century furniture collectors did not look well. Perria's morale however was boosted on that opening day. The crowd, while not as dense as previously, was large enough for an old customer to be carried away by the festive atmosphere. Making a baseline for a Kanari porcelain vase with fine Louis XIV enamel monies, Perria's customer inquired "How much for me?" and bought it for 140,000 francs without batting an eyelid.

Indeed, Perria says the French brought a lot. A Paris collector paid two million francs for a table with a Stoves porcelain top dated 1775 and the high quality gilded bronze base that one expects of a piece carrying the mark of the furniture maker Martin Carlin. A pair of Louis XVI torches, typical of the grandest French manner, will likewise remain in France. They are in the form of feminine figures in petticoats holding up multiple sockets delicately chiseled and gilded. One let the pair go at 700,000 francs, but his client "drove a very hard bargain." The dealer says he gave in because there were at least two other pairs of similar inspiration at the fair, which was not so rare after all. Many Americans came to see his booth. Among the deals he made, Perria's customer acquired a Louis XV set of one mirror and six armchairs sold for 800,000 francs to a Kansas City collector.

Some dealers handling more rarified wares had a similar experience. Jacqueline Bouché, who has been a leader in the field for over two decades sold a 17th- and 18th-century tapestry from the estate of a New York collector. She had been in touch with the interior designer decorating his house since the spring. As will often happen, Bouché says, the Biennale was a catalyst — a place to let a desired item slip away when so many others can see it. Prospective buyers also took away for dealers in 19th- and 20th-century paintings who had anything worthwhile in their stalls. Jean-Claude Balle, a French specialist in Impressionist and Modern Master dealer who also has an operation in New York run by his son, did brisk business.

Fox's Network Gamble

by Alison Harnett

LOS ANGELES — It is late on a Monday afternoon at the 20th Century Fox movie studio, and Barry Diller, Fox Inc.'s 44-year-old, \$3-million-a-year chairman, is overseeing his third staff meeting of the day. Although his current obsession is creating a television network to compete with NBC, CBS and ABC — a high-stakes gamble of more than \$150 million that will fail — Diller does not share power easily. All the strings from Fox movies, television and real estate are coiled under his fingers.

In each meeting, the pattern has been the same: He has listened with an almost taciturn intensity, made difficult suggestions and then lectured, in a gentlemanly fashion, as a way of digesting information for himself as well as for the other executives of the new Fox Broadcasting Co., which is owned — as is Fox Inc. — by Rupert Murdoch. FBC will be launched Thursday at 11 p.m. on a nightly leaping talk show starring Rivers and Mark. FBC will have prime-time programs on Saturday and Sunday nights.

Diller — who became chairman of Paramount Pictures at the age of 31, ran the studio for a decade and built it into Hollywood's most consistently successful movie studio before he lost a power struggle and moved across town to Fox in 1974, has the hubris to think he can create the first U.S. television network since Leonard Goldenson launched ABC in 1951.

Taking digs is built into his personality. "Barry will take big chances looking for a big win and will stay in a hand longer than he should, hoping to buy a card," says the producer David Malachuk, whom Diller plays high-stakes poker every Friday night. "He's fearless, and you can't bluff him out." Fused in the center of an office he designed himself that seems like a flower and beveled glass, Diller has a studied elegance that is broken only by a gap between his front teeth and an unexpected taste for junk food. The glass around silver dinnerware on Fox's corporate jet contains hot dogs or cheeseburgers and french fries drowned in ketchup.

Even Diller's enemies — and he has many — consider him a brilliant businessman. To make Fox profitable, he recognized every department at the studio and ruthlessly lopped 400 people off the studio payroll. But 20 of his former top executives at Paramount voted against him with their feet. Diller went to Fox at the same time that Michael Eisner, his second-in-command at Paramount, became chairman of Disney. Almost every executive followed the warm and easy-going Eisner to Disney, partly because they considered him the "creative" half of the team and the man more likely to succeed at making movies.



3rd Century portrait of a young man - effortless sale.

Here again deals that had been contemplated at an earlier stage suddenly came off.

The Biennale fallout on the Paris trade seems to have been substantial at the upper end of the market, though it is never easy to be sure of a direct link between the show and deals made by galleries. It undoubtedly helped Segura's sale of a portrait by Jean-Marie Nattier, dated 1740, which is reproduced in the Biennale catalog. An American collector bought that two weeks before the opening. Elzabeth Birks, who for the last 30 years has been enjoying a worldwide following among top collectors of the 19th- and 20th-century paintings, says she saw a stream of people coming into her gallery on Quai Voltaire. She adds that it is a moot question whether her sales during that time owe something to the Biennale rather than the relationship she has been entertaining with collectors for so many years. In some cases, however, there is clearly a combination of the two factors. She describes how the nephew of a New York collector she has known for years, saw a pencil sketch of a galloping

horse by Degas in her gallery. The nephew rang up the uncle in New York and the New Yorker called back Birks asking how she herself rated her Degas drawing. The answer must have satisfied him for he bought it over the phone — for 200,000 francs. On the other hand, another sale of an important and large Degas nude in black chalk seems unrelated to the show. The buyer was an American collector of long standing who has been acquiring works from the gallery over the years.

In contrast with the quick and easy deals made at the top end of the market, things are difficult for neighborhood dealers supplying traditional furniture and unimportant objects d'art. In the Fifth Arrondissement, just across the river from Notre Dame, small boutiques offering anything from 19th-century brassware and textiles to French illustrated books of the Romantic period have had the toughest time in years since the end of the French holiday period in early September. One of the dealers pointed out that bombs had nothing to

- New Film Releases
- Turkish Rock Stars
- Fandorven Museum



Bronze horse - unwarranted hype?

do with that. "People do not have the cash. They come in, they look and they say they will buy later. Restaurants have fewer customers. A bakery round the corner is selling less bread. 'We're over-imagined'."

At Drouot, sales bear out the trend. At the top, prices are high even when the cataloging is shaky. On Sept. 26, Pierre Courtes de Saint-Cyr was offering a bronze horse dated in the catalog entry to the early 17th century, ascribed to "Jean de Bologne and his studio" and said to retain "the original gilding, despite alterations" (sic). The description begs for correction on each count. The handling of the sculpture points to the late Louis XIV period. It has little in common with Giambologna. Most of the gilding which I examined under a magnifying glass can be seen to run over the many fine scratches caused by handling, which proves it to be much later than the object. At any other time, this kind of unwarranted hype could have killed the sale. But the horse jumped the hurdle at 1,049,722 francs. Yet, in the same sale, some pleasing items modestly described sold badly. A pretty gouache landscape with a bridge done by Pierre Eugène Montigny in the Post Impressionist manner was knocked down at 23,312 francs and a delightful Dorez clock in white and black marble, its dial signed by Delafosse, failed to sell at 13,352 francs.

On Oct. 6, a sale of antiquities from the ancient Mediterranean world conducted by Pierre Buffeaud pointed in the same direction.

A funerary portrait of a young man done in the 3d century in the Fayum area is the best preserved specimen of that form of late Egyptian art that has turned up on the auction market for many years. It ascended effortlessly to 268,250 francs paid by a Paris dealer probably on behalf of a foreign buyer. The lesser pieces did not do well at all. A handsome bas-relief datable to the time of Ramesses II in the 13th century B.C. remained unsold at 62,000 francs. A small bronze bull of the 1st millennium B.C. from the late Hittite kingdom was knocked down at only 1,350 francs and a very fine, very rare Bactrian horse bit from Afghanistan was sold against the reserve at 2,500 francs.

It is not that collectors with limited means have lost interest. More of them attend sales in Paris than in any auction house in London or New York. Beethoven was playing to a packed house, with people standing at the far end. Unfortunately the thickest crowd is no good to an auctioneer when it does not take part in the bidding.



Barry Diller: "Everything depends on the programming."

generate money year after year; that money can carry a studio through the lean years when its theatrical movies are unsuccessful. It is probable that "The Bill Cosby Show" will earn \$400 million which is sold to independent television stations after four or five years on NBC, bringing in more money than all but the most powerful blockbusters like "E.T." or a "Star Wars."

But it is movies that still supply glamour and status and the excitement that Hollywood calls "heat." And it was with his movie division that Barry Diller was struggling at one mid-summer meeting.

"This script is still a mess," he tells his vice president of production. "It's manufactured. It's all a mess."

Programs will be delivered by satellite. In addition to the \$110 million to be spent on programming during the first year, \$40 million will go toward promotion and overhead.

For the moment, Fox Broadcasting Co. intends to make the same situation comedies, detective stories and made-for-TV movies that the established networks find so profitable. Next March, FBC will launch two nights of prime-time programming, Saturday from 8 to 10 P.M. and Sunday from 7 to 10 P.M.

Raised in Beverly Hills, the son of a successful real estate developer who lived in southern California with streets named "Barryville" and "Barrydale," Diller is almost entirely self-educated. At Beverly Hills High School, he says he never went to school in any style and lost out to Elmore Fox Office. Now, in a new attempt to control the distribution of his movies and television series, studio heads have gone to a game of buying television stations. The purchase of the movie companies is, more and more, toward making programming for television. A hit movie is a nice bonus, but a successful television series is more important because it can

On Friday, I met him at the elevator and he had 12 Blith Wharton books under his arm.

At the age of 25, already prematurely bald and a minor ABC executive, Diller revolutionized U.S. television programming by creating the "Movie of the Week," 90-minute original motion pictures made for television. Three years later, he pioneered the mini-series with "QB VII."

In his early days at ABC, his job was to buy packages of movies from important men several decades older than he was. "I used to hear the screens coming out of his office and see these chairmen who had their limousines waiting downstairs," says Wasserman. Charlie Bluthorn, Fox Levin — eating gay salad sandwiches at his small desk and fighting with him," says Leonard Goldberg, the vice president of programming at ABC who hired Diller.

It was Bluthorn who took Diller to Paramount. Diller's reign extended from "Saturday Night Fever," "Grease" and "Airplane!" to "Badlands," "Raiders of the Lost Ark," "Ordinary People" and "Terms of Endearment."

Although Diller has now placed himself in the same mentor-protégé relationship to another tough man, there is a difference. This time, thanks to his record at Paramount, he doesn't have to prove himself. When Bluthorn died and Diller's control was threatened, he simply moved across town to Fox in September 1984, and got a 25 percent equity stake from the studio's owner, Marvin Davis. He says that his contract required that he speak to Marvin Davis only twice a year and that Davis was not allowed to talk to other Fox executives. There is, of course, no such arrangement with the 55-year-old Murdoch, who has just bought a seven-acre estate in Beverly Hills and will spend one week a month looking over Diller's shoulder at the studio.

WEEKEND

Film: Sainly Sacrifice and Midlife Cliché

by Mark Hunter

PARIS — Alain Cavalier's "Thérèse," Roland Joffé's "Mission," and Rudolf Thome's "Tess" are set in vastly differing times and places, but all three bear witness to a contemporary obsession, a paradoxical yearning for and distrust of ideal values. They are films that search for the transcendent in human experience, but only "Thérèse," the least didactic of the three, finds it. His ninth feature since 1962, it is indisputably his masterpiece.

The movie is organized as a series of tableaux illustrating the life of Thérèse Martin (played with superb naïve intensity by Catherine Mouchet). Martin entered a Carmelite convent at such an early age that a papal dispensation was required, and died soon afterwards in 1897 of tuberculosis, leaving a journal of her life whose popularity led to her canonization in 1925.

Cavalier's script, written with his daughter Camille de Casablanca (whose own first feature, "Félicité-Central," has just been released here, and cannot be recommended) is faithful to the facts, and more importantly, to the spirit of this woman's life. No objects or actions are shown in this film's dark, sweet light, no line is spoken, that does not bear directly on Thérèse's awful rowing toward God. An opening shot of Thérèse's father passing a bedwetter under her covers communicates the tenderness of their relationship in a single view of a wash bowl filled with ice suffices to tell you what it is to live through the winter in the unheated convent; a man who delivers a Christmas gift to the nuns and

take leave with a jovial "long live the Republic!" shows you the divide between the veiled women and the world they have left. The focus throughout is on Thérèse's relationships, to her family, the God to whom she prays as lover, child and husband, the women who share her life of poverty and pain ("the first 30 years are the hardest," says an aged nun). In the space of 90 minutes we come to know this life from the inside, to experience rituals that combine an unrelenting harshness with an unutterable beauty. As Thérèse lies dying, she waits to the older sibling who has reluctantly joined her in the order, "I'm suffering!" "So much the better!" is the reply, in keeping with Carmelite doctrine; and when Thérèse, calmed by her sister's embrace, whispers, "I suffer no more," the answer is the same.

Where another filmmaker might have handed out lessons, Cavalier presents both sides of unanswerable questions. The doctor examines Thérèse at the onset of her illness, and demands unsuccessfully of the mother that she be removed, raging that "if people knew what went on here, they'd burn the convent." But we have seen that Thérèse is drawing closer to her deepest desire, to live and die like Christ, and we know that the older woman is helping her attain it. If the love of God and the love of a person are opposed, Cavalier suggests, they nonetheless achieve an ultimate reconciliation. His film embodies the deepest of artistic and spiritual impulses: That by remembrance of the exceptional, one may enhance the universal.

At the Cannes festival "Thérèse" won a special jury prize, a lesser award than the

Golden Palm for best film that was awarded to "Mission." The latter film is a fictionalization of one of those historic events that carries a contemporary feel. We are in 1756, and the Spanish and Portuguese empires are carving up Paraguay. The only obstacles to their probably ruthless exploitation of the native population are the Jesuit missions of the region, where Indians and priests have constructed self-sufficient communities, sanctuaries from the officially-sanctioned slave trade.

At a mission deep in the jungle, the slave-turned-priest Mendoza (Robert De Niro) and the Jesuit Father Gabriel (Jeremy Irons), who sorrowfully argues that "if might makes right, then love has no place in the world," make a last stand against the colonizers. Mendoza reverts to violence, and Father Gabriel leads his untrained flock to massacre.

It's a powerful story, but that purty rhetoric rolls through it like a lead snowball, nearly crushing one of Irons's best performances. The same insecure righteousness mars Joffé's direction, compromising his talent (already displayed in his previous film "The Killing Fields") for bringing the viewer into the Jesuit mission. At two hours and five minutes, the film is outrageously padded with shots of grinning natives and mandarin priests, the visual equivalent of Bolt's saccharine epics.

"Tess" is the second film Thome has adapted from Goethe's novel "Die Wahlverwandtschaften" ("Elective Affinities") — the first was the miniseries "Tegernsee" of 1975. This time around Édouard (Hanna Zacher) and Charlotte (Vera Tschigolova)

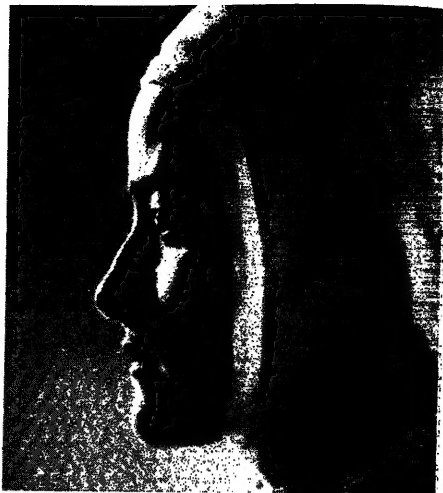
have just bought a country home, where he's restlessly seeking a subject for his next film, and disrupting her attempts to finish a novel between acting jobs. They are at a midlife crisis of personal and professional creativity.

With the arrival of his writing partner Otto (Rüdiger Vogler, ill at ease in the role of a disaffected academic) and Charlotte's lovely niece Otilie (Katharina Böhm), Édouard finds a solution to his angst, at Charlotte's expense. He steals a scene from her novel for his film, and launches an open assault on the younger woman's affections.

You can predict the progress of the plot after Charlotte marries Édouard and becomes pregnant with his child. At the close Charlotte has everything and nothing; she may be alone, but she has proven that she can live through anything and remain a decent human being.

The main significance of "Tess" is its close resemblance to other current films, most notably "Woman in the Moon" (which, incidentally, "The Man Who Envied Women," this curious genre broadcasts the abominations of man and the pure saintliness of women ("You're an angel," a minor character tells the pregnant Charlotte) as though it were a revelation, 60 years after E. M. Forster explored the theme in his novel "Howards End." But neither the men nor the women in these films are alive. They are what the late Hollywood writer-director Goldwyn unthinkingly called "new clichés," walking postcards bearing rhetorical inscriptions.

Mark Hunter is a journalist who writes about cultural affairs in Europe.



Catherine Mouchet — naïve intensity in "Thérèse."



Ferdinand Léger's "Still Life" 1951.

Small is Beautiful in Holland

by John Russell

NEW YORK — The Stedelijk van Abbe Museum is not rich, by international standards. Its collections do not claim to be comprehensive. Its founder was a local industrialist called Hend van Abbe. He built small, and he built plain. This is a museum that we walk straight into, off the street, as if into a friend's house.

Anyone who judges it from the outside will be amazed to find, if his visit takes place before Nov. 10, that on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of its foundation the museum has put on view every single work of art it has ever acquired. (An ad hoc sum of 200 yards up the street, just behind the museum, is the site of the show.) What would elsewhere be considered a curator's dream, and carried through with results that are almost entirely happy. To a remarkable degree, what we find inside are big works from which we can deduce an entire career. No one painting can epitomize Picasso, but in his early Cubist "Woman in Green" of 1907 we spot at once the majesty

of scale, the amplitude of form and the delight in the redefinition of art that Picasso was to manifest for another 60 and more years. Other Kootenai Breda's "The Power of Music" of 1918 in Eindhoven shows all his gifts in equilibrium in the context of music and the field of art. Eindhoven shows all his gifts in equilibrium in the context of music and the field of art. Eindhoven shows all his gifts in equilibrium in the context of music and the field of art.

Among works dated before 1914, definitive status must also be accorded to Kandinsky's "View of Murnau with Church" of 1910. It may one day find to be chosen among those not yet in museums this was the one. It represents to perfection the chromatic, the emotional, the handling of form and space and the unmitigated to a particular locality that made Eindhoven so great a force in Europe before 1914.

As for Robert Delaunay's "Cartiff Team" of 1913, it is a document as much of social history as of the pioneering attitudes to color that made Delaunay famous.

It was Eddy de Wilde, later to become director of the Stedelijk Museum in Amsterdam, who had told the city fathers and others what they ought to do. When he became director of the van Abbe Museum in 1946 the annual purchase budget was about one-fourth the going price of a major Dutch Old Master painting. The van Abbe could never hope to compete for Rembrandt, Vermeer or Frans Hals. For this reason, he said it should be selectively and very well in the field of early 20th-century art, substituting vigilance and the long view for purchases that came ready-made.

The question here is not whether mistakes were made — every good curator makes mistakes — but whether they were right mistakes. Do they, when put side by side, help us to see aspects of our art that we have forgotten, or perhaps never knew? By that criterion there is hardly a dull thing among the 1,300 works of art that the Eindhoven Museum possesses. Naturally it

is the winners that leap to the eye — the serene power of black on white, for instance, as it is exemplified by Mondrian's "Composition" of 1930 or the glorious assurance of Legu's still life of 1951. But there are also rewards both in the record of impressionistic traveling in areas from which fashion has moved away and in the care that has been taken to represent recent Dutch art in some depth.

The van Abbe is an exemplary museum, therefore, and one that has never had enough money to burn or rich collectors who could be called upon in times of stress. How far its example could be followed in this country is an interesting question. Eindhoven has the advantage that it is more or less at the geographical center of the "larger Europe" of which Rudi Pucis spoke. It can give the artist a concentrated and continuous attention that big-time American museums cannot often provide. Yet we could import its emphasis on individual taste and independence of judgment, together with a lesson that every museum is unique unto itself.

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AUSTRIA
VIENNA:
•Museum für Völkerkunde.
— To Nov. 23: Dian, A Vanished Kingdom of China, displays artifacts 2000 years old of the Dian Kingdom, of southwest China.

BRUSSELS
•Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).
— To Oct. 19: Au Cour du Méditerranée film and plastic art by contemporary artists.

ENGLAND

LONDON:
•Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
— To Oct. 19: Photography by the American photographer W. Eugene Smith (1918-78).
•British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).
— To Feb. 15: Archaeology in Britain: New Views of the Past; discoveries and achievements of the past 40 years.
•Courtauld Institute (tel: 387.03.70).
— To Nov. 30: The Northern Landscape: 120 landscape drawings, including 16th and 17th century works from the Netherlands.
•Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.41.41).
— To Oct. 19: Michael Kenny,

recent sculpture, relief, drawings.
— To Dec. 21: New Architecture: Norman Foster, Richard Rogers, James Stirling: modern architecture and its place in the city; scale models and sets by each architect.
•The Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
— Oct. 15-Jan. 4: "Painting in Scotland: The Golden Age 1707-1843," a major exhibition of Scottish painting, displays more than 200 works by leading painters (Ramsay, Ramsay, Wilkie) together with lesser known painters of the Scottish Enlightenment.

FRANCE

PARIS:
•Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.71.23.33).
— To Oct. 13: A showing of 250

ITALY

FLORENCE:
•Palazzo Medici-Riccardi (tel: 52.32.61).
— To Nov. 30: German Expressionism (1905-1920). A selection of 10 paintings and 10 sculptures on loan from the largest museum and collections in West Germany.
•Palazzo Vecchio (tel: 276.84.22).
— To Nov. 30: El Greco to Venice.
•Museum of Art (tel: 25.26.21).
— To Oct. 30: Le Corbusier, painter and sculptor.
•Palazzo Ducale (tel: 249.51).
— To March 1, 1987: China in Venice. An overview of Chinese civilization seen through art from the Han Dynasty to the time of Marco Polo (25-1279 A.D.).
•Palazzo Fortuny (tel: 70.09.55).
— To Nov. 2: Jewels from the 1920s-1940s: Carver and masters of decorative art.

GERMANY

BERLIN:
•Academie der Kunst (tel: 391.10.31).
— To Oct. 19: A documentary exhibition on the contemporary art of the birth of the pioneer of modern dance Mary Wigman (1886-1973).
— To Oct. 19: Nann Gabo: 60 years of constructivism.
— To Oct. 19: The Renaissance in Southwest Germany, in honor of the 600th anniversary of the founding of the University of Heidelberg, includes works of art, manuscripts, armor, household and early scientific objects.

LUXEMBOURG

AMSTERDAM:
•Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).
— To Nov. 23: The omnipresence of the century's exhibitions on Dutch art and society in the 16th century. Art Before Iconoclasm: Northern Dutch Art, 1525-1580, a general exhibition of 16th century art, includes paintings, prints, drawings, sculpture, and applied arts.

NETHERLANDS

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SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH:
•National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).
— To Oct. 19: Lighting up the Landscape: French Impressionism and its Origins, focuses on 19th century French landscape painting.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK:
•Museum of Modern Art (tel: 78.97.50).
— To Oct. 22: Vienna 1900: Art, Architecture and Design. A representative view of the visual and decorative arts from turn of the century Vienna.
•Museum of the City of New York.
— To Oct. 15: Arctic Blast: paintings, drawings and sculpture in connection with the first New York (Theatre de Lys) production of the "The Three Penny Opera."

WASHINGTON, D.C.

•Corcoran Gallery.
— To Jan. 4: Shaker Design: Textiles, tools, household objects, and graphics from Shaker communities in the U.S.

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ADVERTISING SECTION

ADVERTISING SECTION

Birmingham

RIDING THE WORLD'S RICHEST RACE

One positive consequence arising out of the hugely successful and lucrative Los Angeles Games is that staging the Olympics is firmly back in fashion with the world's leading cities. This week in Lausanne, members of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) meet to decide the venues for the 1992 winter and summer Olympics. The contenders in the summer camp are Birmingham, Paris, Barcelona, Amsterdam, Brisbane and Belgrade. Among the front runners, the City of Birmingham is the most unexpected. Just over a year ago people may have asked, "Where on earth is Birmingham?" Whatever the final result next week, one thing is sure: Birmingham and the 'Bummies' (as Birmingham folk are called) have now firmly established their position on the world's sporting stage.

SIX DAYS from now, the six nations in the longest and most historic race in Olympic history cross the finish line.

The cities of Birmingham, Barcelona, Brisbane, Paris, Amsterdam and Belgrade, contenders for the 1992 summer Olympics, have carried out only national hopes and pride, but in most cases many millions of dollars worth of state and commercial backing.

Most, but not all, Birmingham, the most unexpected of the front runners, has had to make do without much of this good fortune. It is this typically British shrewdness approach — riding the world's richest race on a borrowed saddle — that makes the Midlands city the most surprising candidate.

By next Friday at noon, Birmingham will have spent around £2 million on its bid — a modest sum by Olympic standards, but a small fortune for a city still ravaged by a severe recession.

And Birmingham reckons that every penny is money well spent. It has certainly been spent carefully, for this may well be the most cost-effective Games campaign of all time.

Birmingham's ambitions were born on a sunny, chilly February morning last year, when London had already announced that it was going for the '92 Games. Then the northern city of Manchester threw its hat into the five Olympic rings.

This was too much for Birmingham. Jimmy Mann, who has taken a year off from heading Birmingham's recreation department to direct the Olympic effort, recalled recently: "We wouldn't have liked it, but we might have missed the idea of London getting it. But Manchester? No way! Local pride wouldn't stand for it."

And so, Birmingham, almost

as a knee-jerk reaction, announced its candidature. Of course, it had first to beat London and Manchester for the British nomination. Only then could it parade on the world stage.

The initial "smash" money was on London — to Birmingham eyes yet another demonstration of those who operate in London, including those of the media and commerce — believe nothing approaching human life exists outside the capital.

As one frustrated campaigner put it: "Get them north of the Thames and they think they've got the scent of Scottish heather in their nostrils."

Anyway, the London lobby asked, where the hell is Birmingham? What the hell does it think it is doing?

What it was doing was putting together a package of proposals it felt were superior to anything in Olympic history. What it was also doing was trying to get the rest of its people in trying to work out what local pride was likely to cost.

With no precedent to guide them, the city council decided that £10,000 would be spent on the British leg. There was no time to talk local business into paying, so the council decided to let the city talk.

Having spent £80,000 on the feasibility study that formed the background of later success, precious little was left to persuade the Birmingham bid.

The mayor strode was the decision to use the England vs. United States track and field stadium's recreation department at the City of Birmingham Stadium as the platform from which to trumpet the glories of Birmingham.

Winning spirit. Every member of the British Olympic Association was invited for the weekend, to see the athletes and tour the facilities. The BOA —

which had never been involved in a nomination contest before — was mightily impressed.

Even so, the media were staggered when Birmingham got 25 votes, Manchester 7 and London a mere 2.

Munn said: "From then on it was winning hearts and minds around the world. The effort was going to take last week and big money."

How big could Birmingham afford to be?

Munn again: "We had an ultra-clean image to protect. We were going to face the Games back to the athletes and avoid the commercialization of Los Angeles."

"It was not an ethical dilemma we ever had to face, for we were never going to have that sort of money to play with."

The Labor-controlled city council voted to put £750,000 up front, a sum which seemed Barcelona and Paris, where that sort of cash is a mere lunch money. But Birmingham is well used to making a virtue of necessity, and assembly became a feature.

In addition to the city's money, the government-funded Sports Council chipped in with £500,000. That was the limit of the public purse. The government made it clear that the private sector would have to subsidize the campaign and a British Olympics if it was successful.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has since softened the line, and the state will underwrite any Games losses up to £500 million. But she has also added, with some force, that she expects the venture to show a profit.

Birmingham's original bid campaign could be held down to £1.5 million soon had to be reconsidered, and the final

figure was upped to around £2 million.

The city then took the next step of marketing a London-Birmingham Olympic package.

Munn pointed out: "If you wish, you can say in London and see the Birmingham Games. Well before 1992, the train journey from London to Birmingham International will be only 40 minutes. And we're at the heart of the nation's motorway network, so driving here is no problem."

The city's promotional video also shows clips of the Queen's Trooping the Colour ceremony in London, which are cleverly cut into shots of Birmingham's beautiful countryside.

Munn said, with a broad grin: "We're no quakers about pitching the London heritage to boost Birmingham's campaign. They've had so much of everything in the past."

Looking back over a year of juggling around the globe in search of votes, he admitted that his team has made mistakes.

"But," he added, "it's no good anyone telling us after the event that we've been doing it wrong. We haven't done it by the book, simply because there isn't a book. What we've all been doing has never been done before."

Whichever way the result goes, the Birmingham team will have no regrets. Munn said: "Local business supports this city has had a brilliant success."

"TV companies everywhere have produced programs about us. We've had some coverage in the world's leading newspapers and magazines. In just over a year, our profile has gone from the basement to sky-high."

Major institutional companies are looking at us as part of their expansion and relocation programs.

"A corporate advertising campaign aimed at advertising the city's image would cost ten times the money. At £2 million, this has got to be the biggest bargain in the city's history."

Just over a year ago, people may have asked, "Where the hell is Birmingham?" No one would ever ask that question again.

Robert Kerr is a free-lance journalist who contributes to international publications.

The World's Most Exclusive Club

The final decision of the IOC will be made known on Thursday, October 17, at the Palais de Beaulieu, when IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch opens the two envelopes in a scenario straight out of the Academy Awards. But what kind of organization is the IOC? And what are the qualifications for joining what is probably the most exclusive club in the world?

THE OLYMPIC Games command the largest audience in the world. Satellite television has given them the largest number of viewers, sporting or otherwise, and the International Olympic Committee, which owns the Games, has become wealthy.

In 1970 the IOC was living off \$6 million borrowed from the organizers of the Munich Games, which it repaid when it received its share of the TV rights. Today, the IOC is worth something in the region of \$80 million; and Los Angeles made a staggering \$225 million in staging the Games of 1984.

It is these figures which bring thirteen candidates to bid for the right to stage the 1992 Games, some pressing on blindly in spite of the fact that the IOC has changed the rules of the game relating to organizing committees, which means there will be no bonuses on the Los Angeles scale.

The founder of the modern Olympic movement, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, was more than a visionary. He set up the International Olympic Committee not to run the Games, but to act as a trustee, to create and protect the ideals and policy through which they were guided. By attracting the remnants of European royalty and aristocracy to its membership,

he created an aloof, remote organization.

Many attempts to democratize the Games have been made. Regularly, the socialist countries call for a one-country, one-vote policy, but these efforts are turned aside. As the movement has grown, the power or invested in its president has become enormous.

In the post world war years Avery Brundage, the American IOC president, used it to impose, in draconian fashion, amateur rules on the Olympic Games which had, by the nature of their relationships, filter down to other sports events. But year by year, as social attitudes changed, these became more and more out of date. Yet Brundage remained firm, and only in the final period of his twenty-year office did the membership begin to rise against him. They did so through the emergence of a liberal-minded Irish firebrand, Lord Killanin. He took over from Brundage and moved the Olympic Games towards modern-day concepts, just as the growth of interest in the Games, largely because of television, increased. Killanin had a foot in both camps. He maintained standards, as might be expected of a product of Eton, the Sorbonne, Cambridge and a distinguished wartime military career. He worked towards an

understanding that modern sport, at the elite end, was not really compatible with the strict interpretation of the Olympic amateur code.

His successor, Juan Antonio Samaranch, an astute businessman and King Carlos's ambassador to the USSR, brought very different, Latin, values to the movement. Samaranch could foresee the decline of income from television. The Los Angeles bid, linked to prime-time viewing in the United States, could command the highest possible television advertising revenues. In Social (1988) that will not apply nor will it if the Games return to Europe, as expected, in 1992. Additionally there is a depression in U.S. TV — particularly in the sporting arena; TV officials no longer pay enormous sums of money for TV rights.

Samaranch saw the need for growth as the movement's headquarters, and the need to strengthen the peripheral parts of the Olympic Games, the national Olympic Committees, the international sport federations and the organizing committees. He increased the number and size of the national committees and took up permanent residence in Lausanne, from where he ran the headquarters as a managing director of a company. He has visited more than 120 countries

and in most has met with the head of state. He has galvanized those he meets, and left them admiring his energy and ideas. He has also created a much closer link between the municipality of Lausanne and the IOC.

The inner cabinet of the movement is the executive board of 11 members who run the month-to-month policy of the movement. And for the first time, the IOC and the International Sports Federation have set up their own inspection teams to look at each candidate city and provide reports which are made available to all the members.

The majority of the 90 IOC members do not have to go back to their national committees to account for their actions. They are invited into membership by the president who consults their national Olympic committee — but in many cases ignores the advice he receives.

Indeed, most people he is likely to approach for advice on the suitability of a candidate from their country are more than likely to put forward their own name. It is one of the most exclusive clubs in the world. When Killanin was searching for a United States member to succeed Brundage, he went on a tour of the States in which the majority of the receptions were hosted by one man. He got the message, but did not respond in the manner his host wished.

The IOC members are not delegates from their countries, but representatives of the IOC in their own country. This takes away the burden of re-

sponsibility and it removes the staid facility of an organization like the United Nations. On the other hand, this system is open to enormous pressures and commercial temptations have been looming for a long time.

In Lausanne from Oct. 10 to Oct. 17, the desire to stage the Games by so many candidates, prepared to spend millions of dollars in the business of persuasion, is going to be sharply focused; but it confirms that the Olympic Games, for sporting and for many other reasons, hold a unique place in the world.

— John Rodda
John Rodda is the IOC correspondent for The Guardian.

How They'll Vote

IT'S THE sort of cast that might attract a royal wedding. But there will be no fanfares greeting the princes, princesses and politicians when they and other IOC fellow members file into Lausanne's Palais de Beaulieu October 17, to decide who will host the 1992 winter and summer Olympics.

There will have been two days of deliberation, with each candidate city having had just one hour to present its case and answer questions from the IOC members. The vote will be cast on two envelopes. Certainly few will have endured more suspense than the delegates from the thirteen bidding countries waiting for the public announcement.

Voting will be held on a round-table basis until one candidate city gains an absolute majority. The candidate with the least number of votes in each round will be eliminated. The winter votes will be counted first, but the results will be kept secret until the summer



The crowning of a victorious competitor with the olive wreath at the Much Wenlock Olympic Games of 1882. Dr. Brookes wearing a top hat and middle. Inset, left to right: Dr. William Penny Brookes, Baron Pierre de Coubertin.

A Homecoming for a Powerful Idea

This July, the tiny village of Much Wenlock in the county of Shropshire — some 50 kilometers from the city of Birmingham — celebrated the 100th staging of its Olympic Games. It was here, in 1880, that Dr. William Penny Brookes founded his Much Wenlock Olympian Society and established an annual Olympic Games. And it would be in Penny Brookes and Much Wenlock 40 years later that the young Baron de Coubertin would find the Physical expression of his own dream of reviving the ancient Olympic Games of Greece.



A Birmingham Athletics Club runner hands the torch used to open the 1948 London Olympic Games to Geoffroy de Navarre, great-nephew of Baron de Coubertin at the 100th Olympic Games.

Dr. W.P. Brookes? In the annals of the modern Olympic Games, a country doctor and the small town of Much Wenlock, on the Welsh border, would seem unlikely sources of inspiration for the visionary founder of the modern Games, Pierre de Coubertin, and the power of his idea, he bequeathed to posterity. Indeed, Coubertin himself wrote in 1890:

"Whether it Much Wenlock? I can imagine your endorsement at the opening of a handsome statue with the inscription of antiquity. Much Wenlock is a small town in Shropshire, a county on the borders of Wales, and if the Olympic Games which modern Greece has not yet been able to revive still survive today it is due not to a Greek but to Dr. W.P. Brookes. It is he who inaugurated them 40 years ago, and it is still he, now 82 years old and still alert and vigorous, who continues to organize and inspire them."

Coubertin came into contact with Brookes in the late 1880s and visited Much Wenlock in 1890 to view an autumn Games, organized on his behalf. The Frenchman was deeply impressed by what he saw and wrote enthusiastically in *Le Revue Athlétique* the same year of the "veil of poetry" and "the scent of antiquity" he had experienced at Much Wenlock.

"It is safe to say that the Wenlock people alone have preserved and followed the Olympic tradition." — de Coubertin, 1890

In the pioneering days of organized athletic sports, in the 1850s and '70s, the Wenlock Olympian Games were attended by athletes from all over England and in particular by members of the Birmingham Athletics Club, founded in 1866. Indeed Birmingham athletes dominated athletics at Much Wenlock in those years, especially in the prestigious pentathlon event. As in modern multi-disciplinary events, pentathletes at Wenlock were assessed by a points system based on their performance in five events: high jump, broad jump, 880-yards run, throwing a 32lb shot and, improbably, climbing a 70-foot rope.

Theatrical athletics. Clearly few athletic institutions or events had such a profound effect on the founder of the modern Olympic Games. Coubertin enthused especially about the pagantry of the Wenlock Games, in procession to the Games Ground, finely attired athletes and poetic award ceremony. The ideals and practice of William Brookes at Much Wenlock clearly influenced Coubertin's most original conception, that of the combination of theater and athletic competition in the unique spectacle and rite of the Olympic Games.

Brookes without doubt struck a potent spark of the Olympic flame at Much Wenlock. It burns brightly there to this day. In July 1986, the Wenlock Olympian Society celebrated their 100th Wenlock Games. To mark the occasion, an Olympic torch was relayed from the Alexander Stadium in Birmingham to Much Wenlock and back. As a potent symbol of the link between the past and the present, Geoffroy de Navarre, Coubertin's great-nephew, attended the centenary Wenlock Games. In the presence of several IOC members, an oak tree was planted in his honor, just as his uncle had been honored by the Wenlock Olympian Society 96 years before.

Adolescents from Birmingham first took the Olympic stage at Much Wenlock in the 1860s. They played their part in pioneering Olympic Games at Wenlock, an example which Coubertin was to transform for the world to follow.

— Sam Mullins

Sam Mullins was the first curator of the Much Wenlock Museum, and is presently keeper of the Harborough Museum, Market Harborough, Leics.

Joey Myers is a journalist for the Westminster Press Group, London.

A Sporting Overview

Birmingham is determined to become the sporting capital of the United Kingdom, a goal seemingly overambitious to a people whose sporting knowledge has been limited to the fact that Aston Villa is a leading European football club. But the city's sports heritage and its plans for the future lend substance to that aspiration, whether or not Birmingham wins the '92 Games.



Jimmy Muir, local of Birmingham's Recreation and Leisure Services and director of the Birmingham Olympics campaign.

THE WEST Midlands sports heritage reaches back to the Much Wenlock Olympic Society, founded in 1850 in Shropshire, and beyond. The village's annual Olympic games inspired Baron Pierre Coubertin to create the modern international Olympic movement.

Race against time. Sport Aid, conceived in Birmingham, helped to raise more than £50 million across the world for African famine relief. 26,000 people joined in Sport Aid's "Race Against Time" in one of the largest-ever participant events - linked to an international gymnastics gala at the National Exhibition Centre.

Such events underline Birmingham's attempts to move its national profile and develop an image as an international center for arts and sports.

The strategy is based on building from the bottom - from the urban village. The new sports philosophy of the city is spelled out by Jimmy Muir, the city's director of recreation and leisure services for the past three years, assigned for the past nine months to direct the Olympic bid campaign.

The softly spoken Scot is a former rugby player, athlete and yachtsman who has been awarded an MBE for his services to sport. He believes that sport is one way of subduing violence in the inner city.

He points to the sharp rise in unemployment and the recognition that for many, life is no longer going out at 7 a.m. to work on the shop floor for eight hours. "There's a job in Birmingham until 1990. Here, we had a post-industrial society almost overnight," he says.

Muir's policy reflects his 20 years of experience in education and sports in areas of high unemployment such as South Wales and Nottinghamshire. In Birmingham he has introduced a policy in the past three years of using schools and colleges as sport, leisure and community centers, serving the whole population throughout the year.

The city now offers a Leisure Card, giving the unemployed discounts at the city's sports and recreation centers. So far 21 large school campuses have been remodelled to provide swimming pools, sports halls and workshops, open to mid-night 365 days a year.

It is an approach that Muir learned first as a physical education teacher and later as a school inspector and a leisure and recreation officer. The leisure program is now an important part of the Council's social policy of decentralizing all its main services.

It has helped to foster schemes such as the "Wheels" Project which involved former city youngsters in sport and led to built-in guarantees that many of the Olympic facilities will be turned over to community use.

Sports are developed at all levels. The Birmingham Athletic Institute has played a key role in developing coaching programs for many different disciplines. It is such facilities that have helped athletes such as Phil Brown from Edingworth become an Olympic medalist in Los Angeles.

Indoor arenas. The Alexander Stadium at Perry Barr, where Brown regularly runs, has already become established as a major international sports

ing venue. This year it hosted an international athletics match between Britain and the United States which followed a similar meeting last year between Britain and the USSR.

Alexander Stadium is the home of the Bradford Bulls, an athletics club that has turned out many athletes of national standing. Under the Olympics bid, Birmingham's home of athletics will become a 25,000-seater hockey arena. Artificial turf will be put down in the center of the track and a smaller arena will also be set up for qualifying matches.

But an important side effect of the Olympics bid, whether or not it succeeds, will be the construction of the £18 million national indoor arena, near the new convention center in the heart of the city.

There are already 60 such arenas in Europe, and hundreds in the United States, but it will be the first purpose-built indoor sports arena in Britain.

It is now in its detailed design stage and will be commissioned by 1990. The arena has the backing of the British Sports Council as a national

base. Its main feature will be a hydraulic athletics track which means the layout can be changed within four minutes to suit any event.

The hydraulic track will make it the most advanced indoor athletics track in Britain. The indoor arena is typical of the planning that has gone into Birmingham's bid for the Olympics games. The capital program for new buildings will be quite small and what is to be built already has other planned uses. There will be no white elephants if the Olympic bid fails.

Typical of this policy is the proposed Olympic swimming center at Salicy. It is designed as a 50-by-25-meter main pool with a full Olympic standard diving pool which can be converted into a community leisure facility. A new swimming pool is needed in Birmingham; older pools need replacing.

Muir stresses in his presentation of the city's Olympics bid that if the Olympic movement is going to turn back towards the athletes, then Birmingham is already going that way.

— Alan Travis



Phil Brown - Olympic medalist for the 400-meter relay - on track at Birmingham's Alexander Stadium.

Dover's 'Cotswold Olympicks'

The Midlands Olympic heritage goes back even further than Dr. Brookes and Much Wenlock. There is a fascinating sporting history stretching back to Saxon times - and even suggestions of Celtic Games at Stonehenge. But what is known for certain is that, in 1612, a Norfolk-born lawyer named Robert Dover founded the 'Cotswold Olympick Games' at Chipping Camden, only 35 miles from the center of modern Birmingham.

AS THE city of Birmingham puts the finishing touches to its campaign to bring the Olympics to Britain, college lecturer Francis Burns, a native of that city, spends much of his spare time at his home, Kingswinford, just a few miles from the projected site of the Olympic Village, planning next year's Olympicks. With a total budget amounting to a little over £5,000, as opposed to the £200 million Denis Howell and his team have in mind, Burns's Cotswold Olympicks are in a different league from the real thing but they spring from the same source, and are quoted approvingly by the glossy literature Birmingham has laid before the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Burns is to Robert Dover's Cotswold Olympicks (no give them their full name) what Baron Pierre de Coubertin was to the Ancient Olympics. In the 16th century, Burns helped revive the games which were first started in 1612 by Robert Dover, a lawyer with country connections. According to Burns, Dover believed in the "individual incentive which healthy outdoor activities and friendly competitiveness evolved in young people. Above all, he wanted people to enjoy life."

This led him to instituting a program of music, games, sports and games on a hill above the picturesque Cotswold wool town of Chipping Camden, 50 miles south of Birmingham.

How much Dover knew about the Ancient Olympics is not clear, but in *Antient Games*, a book of poems published in 1656 to celebrate the Games, the word "Olympics" is first applied to the event, and one of Dover's poems notes that the decline of Greek civilization coincided with the abandonment of "sports and playthings."

Dover's Games were halted by the Civil War in 1642, but were revived after his death ten years later and continued into 19th century. By this time the

program consisted of trials of strength, backward play, stick-kicking and punning (for men and women - and sometimes for valuable prizes such as a smock or even a purse of gold). Away from the arena on the hill, there were other entertainments such as "diddle-banking" (gymnastic compositions), and plenty of rowdy beer-swilling among crowds of up to 30,000. In another parallel to the original Olympics, this led to the second suspension of the Games in 1871.

The Games were revived for the Festival of Britain in 1951 and have been held each May since 1963 under the auspices of Robert Dover's Games Society. The modern event starts with races in the village street for local children, followed by main events on the hill which now bears Dover's name. Several thousand spectators (including this year, Mary Glen Hogg, a British member of the IOC) witness events which include "The Champion of the Hill" - a music-punishing contest of running, passing the weight, throwing the sledge hammer, the standing leap and Cotswold wrestling.

Local pubs, youth clubs and young farmers' groups compete in the tug-of-war and in "seeing the lay sheet" and there is a cross-country "mashpot" of four-and-a-half miles.

It was in this last event that I became an "Olympick" champion a few years back. I was within sight of the finish when I was stopped at the gate into the field by a lady who politely asked for my 30p entrance fee. I explained my mission and was allowed through. Collecting that runners probably didn't have this trouble after 26 miles in the Los Angeles Olympic Marathon. But I was comforted by my handsome Robert Dover medal and by my possession, for a year, of a trophy donated by the Chipping Camden Medieval Club.

The winners of the kids' sports games get small cash prizes.

As those brave Grecians in their happy days,
On mount Olympus to their Hercules
Ordained their games Olympick, and to name
Of that great mountain; for those
pastimes fam'd:
Where then their able youth leapt,
unwielded, ran,
Threw the arm'd dart, and honour'd
was the man
That was the victor...
... We'll have thy statue in some
niche cut out,
With brave inscriptions garnish'd
about,
And under written: Lo, this was
the man
DOVER, that first these noble sports
began.

An extract from a poem contributed to *Annals of Chipping* by Michael Drayton, 1636.



"The tug of war" on old English trial of manly strength.

(the IOC presumably turns a blind eye in these permissive times) but Francis Burns is pleased to report that other competitors prefer "shields, cups, trophies, spoons and medals." So true amateurism does live on in this charming corner of England.

— Andy Echells

Andy Echells is the Editor of *Birmingham* magazine, London.

'Man of Sport — Man of Peace'

Next week in Lausanne the British Olympic Association, together with the City of Birmingham, will be making a joint presentation to the IOC of a bronze sculpture of Nobel peace prize winner and fellow Olympian Philip Noel-Baker, on the fourth anniversary of his death. A portrait of the man and his ideals.

ONE OF Britain's most significant sporting contributions to the Olympic movement was made by Philip Noel-Baker.

He competed in the 1900-meter run in the Olympic Games of 1900 at Anvers, at 28, and after a lifetime's dedica-

tion to the Olympic cause - a career sixty years later at the Olympic Congress in Baden Baden, at 91.

In 1907, the 17-year-old Baker spent a year at Harvard College, near Philadelphia, where he ran in the national

collegiate mile in the excellent time, for that period, of 4 min. 28 sec.

During his years at Cambridge he was never defeated on the track, winning a total of 42 races over a period of three years. He was elected President of Cambridge University Athletics Club for two years in a row, an honor not achieved before or since.

He was an important influence behind the establishment of the matches between Oxford and Cambridge and Harvard and Yale, fixtures which maintained an internationally significant position for many years.

A silver medalist in the Games of 1920, he was also captain of the British team. During a distinguished political career he was, in 1948, Minister of State responsible for Government in matters relating to the Olympic Games in London in that year. In 1952 he was commander of the British team in Helsinki. At an Olympic Congress in Baden Baden, more than 100 delegates gave him a standing ovation when he called for the IOC to make "sport for all" a reality.

Philip Noel-Baker (he took his wife's name on marriage) was awarded the Nobel peace prize for his campaign on disarmament in 1959. His work in the League of Nations, his efforts to establish the United Nations and the specialized agencies following the second world war, his career at London University as Professor of Inter-

national Relations - all taught him the value of allowing facts to speak for themselves.

His first association with the Olympic Games was in Stockholm in 1912. They "lit a fire in my heart," he said. He saw his service to international sport as "the most noble" of all his global work.

His memory is commemorated in many ways, one of which is the Noel-Baker lecture given annually at Loughborough University, where he received Britain's first honorary doctorate for services to sport in 1980.

The most recent lecture of the series was given by Denis Howell, president of Birmingham's Olympic bid, and a close personal colleague of Noel-Baker throughout his political career.

The latest project dedicated to the life and ideas of this Olympian and peace maker is the presentation of a bronze sculpture to the IOC. A Nobel peace prize winner, with medals representing athletics and peace and the words "man of sport - man of peace." The presentation is made jointly by the British Olympic Association and the City of Birmingham on the fourth anniversary of his death. The sculptor is Ian Walters, a Birmingham-born artist.

— Dr. Don Anthony

Dr. Anthony is a Fellow of the Institute of Education, University of London.

Olympic Language

THE BRITISH Olympic Association and the BBC are making a significant contribution towards understanding the Olympic Games through language.

The BBC English courses, broadcast throughout the world, have added a section to teach Olympic English in several languages, including Korean, to help those working on the Games in Seoul in 1988.

The course, made up of a booklet and three 60-minute tapes, is devised in part by Dr. Don Anthony, a member of the

British Olympic Association, and has the approval of the IOC.

The course covers the history and organization of the Olympic movement, the people involved, rules and records and sections on many of the Olympic sports.

The course is not only intended for those involved in the organization of the Games, but to help radio and TV commentators, the competitors and spectators, and for easy self-study use.

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The Goal: Give the Games Back to the Athletes

Birmingham is confident it can make the Games pay, but still avoid the razzamatazz of the Los Angeles Games. The city plans to give the Games back to the athletes by providing most of the facilities on one Olympian site in a British-style Olympics.



THE OLD and hallowed dictum that was the greatest game of all is not much quoted in Birmingham these days. Those that believe the Olympic Games are greater. Did not the ancient Greeks actually suspend hostilities to turn their undivided attention to the more serious business of running, jumping and boxing?

More modern Olympic athletes would find such priorities entirely appropriate. When one has trained for years, climbed selection's greasy pole and, in the case of British competitors, received the good news letter signed "Philip" (the Duke of Edinburgh is president of the British Amateur Athletic Board) one feels that little else matters. Life becomes sublime, uncomplicated.

Wherever the Olympic Games are held, the athlete's tastes are predictably simple. He, or she, likes the best of everything and prefers somebody else to have the trouble and expense of providing it. British venues are fine, but one can stop off at those on the way home.

At the Games it's the facilities and the food that matter and here, in what is called 'the big heart of England', they have it all plotted and choreographed down to the last punctuation.

Frank Dick, the British director of coaching, made several trips to California before the Los Angeles Games, to inspect the arrangements. He is a stickler for whatever it takes to look after his team. He made sure that the supply of seven-foot beds for larger athletes was adequate, and that the stock of good record videos was plentiful. At this stage in his forward thinking, Dick is obviously taking a closer look at plans for the 1992 Olympic trip to Seoul.

Best for athletes, but even six years ahead he is prepared to speak up and be quoted in terms of Birmingham. "The whole concept is centered on what is best for the athlete," he said. "The Olympic family can count on Birmingham and be most content." This unequivocal declaration of faith is not mere promotion, for Dick is difficult

to please. He already has plans to house the British team for Seoul at a holding camp outside Tokyo, making the 400-mile flight to South Korea a few days before their event. Dick's only problem in Birmingham, he said, will be to motivate our own competitors without the stimulus of a trip abroad. For visiting teams just one double remains — England's weather.

While claiming no weather control over the weather, the city can house the considerable crowd of Denis Howell, a man whose name has been on the ruins of his Olympic bid has eased Birmingham into the position of first runner, a man whose environmental track record is exemplary.

When Harold Wilson designated him Minister for the Environment, the heavens opened for business. This was no real test of administrative stamina, but those with long enough memories traced him. If Howell all seemed too crude for making rain, was he not the Conservative who had created Britain's first smoke-free zone 30 years before?

The world's athletes have good reason to trust Howell too. When the British Olympic Association voted to put forward Birmingham as Britain's contender for the 1992 Olympics — the scoring was Birmingham 23, Manchester 5, London 2 — the former minister for sports, Howell, said:

"We want to hand the Games back to the athletes, so that they have freedom of movement within the village and the ability easily to watch each other's sports."

The proposed layout for the athlete's village at Birmingham proves that this was no empty promise. Some 3,000 mini villas, capable of being allocated elsewhere after the Games, will be erected in the immediate vicinity of the main stadium. Each team will, in fact, have its own group of villas, making it self-contained.

Above: the statues of Prince Hal and William Shakespeare in the center of nearby Stratford-on-Avon. Left: Anne Hathaway's cottage at Stratford-on-Avon.

"We want to hand the Games back to the athletes, so that they have freedom of movement within the village and the ability easily to watch each other's sports."

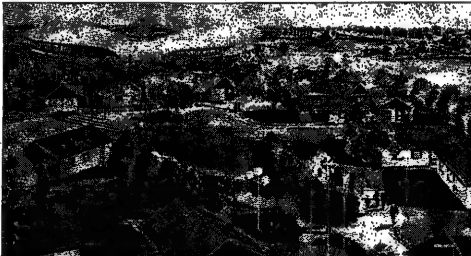
Proximity to the arena is an important plus for the competitors, because it eliminates aggravating transport problems. I can remember the tedious and exhausting process of being bussed from the Olympic village at Melbourne in 1956 to the assembly point outside the stadium, there to wait in humid heat for hours before the Opening Ceremony. For this reason alone, competitors would be happier at Birmingham than almost anywhere else.

They will be happy too about the chance to watch other sports. This will be provided by the organizers setting aside seven per cent of available tickets for their use.

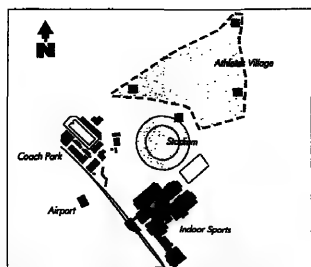
It is 100 years to say exactly what will be on the menu served up by the Olympic catering service, but those responsible are fully aware that model appetites are voracious. It is no secret that at past Games, team managers from long-pampered cultures have found it necessary to stand by at self-service counters and do some discreet off-loading. Birmingham will have the calories. All the athlete will need is to bring his coach along to stand 24-hour watch.

— Peter Hildreth

Peter Hildreth, a former Olympic hurdler, is the athletics correspondent for The Sunday Telegraph.



Birmingham's International Olympic village will be designed to provide a solid area for each group of nations within the immediate vicinity of their Olympic homes — and will provide the maximum opportunity for all athletes to enjoy their own choice of games and recreation.



Social, in the modern world, security has become of paramount importance in the organization of the Olympic Games — and it is in this sensitive area that Birmingham demonstrates a decided advantage over some of the other candidate cities. The plan for the 1992 Birmingham Games calls for a relatively small number of sites, centered mainly at the self-contained Birmingham Olympic Complex at the National Exhibition Center (which adjoins Birmingham International Airport and railway station). It is effectively a green field 'tabula' site, with the unique advantage of specifically designed security.

The Olympic Academy

THE GREEKS treasure their Olympic roots and the contribution they make to the movement. When the first celebration of the modern games was completed in 1896, Baron de Coubertin sought to run aside their offer to provide a permanent home for the games, for he saw that the movement would thrive best if it was celebrated around the world.

But the Greeks still make a vivid contribution to the Olympic movement. Every few years, the flame begins its journey to the games at Olympia. Perhaps more significant is the International Olympic Academy at the site of the ancient Games. Since 1960, it has been host to annual gatherings of young people from all over the world, brought together because of their interest in the Olympic movement. Two weeks of lectures, discussions, sports (and perhaps a little retires) have fired imaginations, fostered some, about the Olympic movement.

The first Englishman to lecture at the Academy was Albert Davis Munn, formerly director of physical education at Birmingham University, who opened the official inaugural session on June 18, 1961, with a talk on British sports training.

— John Rodda

Bordesley Green's 'Wheels'

Up near the city's football ground, 30 acres of derelict city wasteland have been landscaped and transformed into a wheeled adventure park. Bordesley Green's rubbish dump is now a track for BMX racing meetings, and an outlet for Birmingham youth.

AT THE heart of Bordesley Green, one of the city's increasingly desolate inner suburbs, lies a 100-year-old rubbish dump that is being transformed into a park of the future.

The 30-acre dump was, until six years ago, an old clay pit filled with World War II rubble, toxic waste and dead rats. It was so full of decaying matter, that in the summer months methane would ignite, causing

the entire pit to smoulder like weeks on end.

But after Bernard Moxter, Birmingham's assistant chief probation officer, began to consider ways to reduce the new heights in car thefts, vandalism and youth crime in 1980, Bordesley Green became a means to persuade the unemployed school leavers to turn their minds from crime to legal adventure.

Birmingham has many splendid parks, but this newly landscaped area and flower beds hold few thrills for a sixteen-year-old who feels he has already taken every excitement.

Moxter's idea was to create a danger park where such youngsters could not only let off steam but could also discover new challenges in anything to do with wheels, from bicycles, skateboards and roller skates to go-cars and bumper cars.

The result is the 'Wheels' project, with nine separate "adventures" six of which are being built to international standards, which can cope with 20 different sports.

Joe McLaughlin, the 'Wheels' commercial manager, says the primary aim of the wheeled park is to "provide

young people, particularly the disadvantaged, with excitement, enjoyment, self-expression and industry to beat boredom, frustration, vandalism and crime. Young people come first and our slogan illustrates that," Mr McLaughlin says.

In practice, it means nine tracks built in 40 acres of empty land, with a total of more than 500 youngsters came to 'Wheels'. Over 400 groups from schools, youth clubs, scout groups and even social services and probation officers channel their clients' energies into building bikes and cars.

The biggest attractions are the go-karting and bumper car racing which draw crowds of between 1,000 and 2,000 on weekend evenings. "Why stick a car, when for a few quid you can make use of one of our bumper cars on one of the best tracks in Europe, within the law?" Mr McLaughlin asks.

For younger children, the attraction is primarily the BMX bikes which can be hired, with a helmet, for only a few pence a day. But they are increasingly competitive. The first BMX track was built to national standard and was quickly followed by a European BMX track, one of only two in Britain to be built to international standards.

The Euro-BMX track was used to stage the 1983 and 1984 European Championships. Recent competitions have attracted up to 1,000 entries. For some, it has led to trips to Europe and even America and Japan.

It did not happen overnight. It took a couple of years for Moxter to win approval from officials and for work to start on transforming the dump.



Bordesley Park & Hill

In 1981, a small team of unemployed people was set up with money from the government's Manpower Services Commission. Chris Lawless, an unemployed carworker, became the manager. Clive Tonge, an unemployed graphic designer, became the personnel manager. Mohammed Zafiq, an unemployed civil engineer with experience in labor-intensive projects in Pakistan, was responsible for laying out the site and designing all the tracks.

The manpower commission is only able to give one-year contracts. This meant that everyone, outside the core team, had to be replaced every 12 months. The result was that

Clive Tonge recruited 1,000 long-term unemployed people over three years. They were taken on off the scrap heap to build a dream out of a rubbish dump.

Now there are about 100 MSC-funded workers. There is also a growing number of core jobs, about a dozen of which are permanent. The original role of the probation service is diminishing and a company and a charitable trust is being set up as the project begins to become firmly established.

The bumper and go-karting racing are now providing an income and a sponsor has been found whose advertisements adorn the site alongside the main Birmingham to London rail-line. — Alan Travis

Olympic Stress

FROM READING books and newspapers, one would think the latest pastime of winning an Olympic medal is what actually comes in the final on the big day.

Of course, the champion has to get it right then. He must produce the result when it really counts. But that is only the finishing touch to a gruelling, often tedious process which usually takes place in a young man or woman. Some argue that the long road to the Olympic stars is tougher than the competition one finds there. From the day the young athlete conceives an ambition to excel, it goes progressively more difficult and demanding to pursue that ambition. Getting fit comes. I can't claim to be a champion, once said that when he was on his feet at Question Time in the House of Commons, he felt as men do before a race or a battle.

Clearly the sort of tension we feel, and indeed must have within us, when we are about to give our best in something that really matters, is fundamental to any human achievement. That tension is always there, but with experience we learn to control and use it, not to be overwrought by it.

I was always nervous before a race, but my Olympic stars were never as terrifying as some of those early international appearances when I was so scared I was almost prepared to promise myself I would never go out there in front of a crowd.

For the real pressures of sport, who arrive at the Olympics carrying a nation's hopes and expectations almost literally on their backs, it must be a

back again. It was in 1979 I first used the word "genius" in a report from Mats Wilander, Sweden's tennis star, who, at the time, was the world number one. He broke the world record for the first time and was launched on a career at the summit which, as I write, is still flourishing.

But only this year, after vicissitudes which have driven a lesser man into retirement long ago, has he finally succeeded in purging the record which has plagued him all those years.

This was taken care of when he won the European 800 metres title in Stuttgart. As his critics were silenced. For it had become a cliché of the Coe story that the world record holder for 800 metres was apparently incapable of winning a major title at that distance. As a debt set against the two Olympic gold medals for 1,500 metres and the nine world records at various distances, it seemed insignificant. But it was always there, a drag on his self-esteem and an extra embarrassment on top of the workload of training and competition.

This is one of the hardships which the world-class athlete learns to live with, along with a new generation of injuries, including stress fractures and compartment syndrome.

Only the athlete and his coach can handle the incidental problems which fame begets. The medical ones require professional advice, and there is a growing body of technical expertise being harnessed to the task of prevention rather than cure.

In Birmingham, the Center for Sports Television is doing valuable work with its Controllable Environment for Track Athletics. Among other things, this will provide useful information about impact stress sustained by runners on synthetic tracks, which is thought to be a major cause of injuries.

As scientific breakthroughs come to the aid of the athlete, striving to push back the limits of physical endurance, we may hope that some stress problems will be alleviated. But others will surely appear. The road to the Olympic arena is not going to get any shorter or easier. — Peter Hildreth



BIRMINGHAM

Bound for Brum — The Log of A Canal Skipper

THE ADVERTISING copywriter who headlined his travel ad with the words "Getting there is half the fun" was only half-right in describing a leisurely canal cruise through the rolling English countryside to and through Birmingham.

Cruising from Stoke, in the Potteries, to a berth in Birmingham's city center, followed by an onward trip to Stratford in the heart of Shropshire country as an unknown four knots, is ALL the fun.

It's a week-long exercise in total relaxation, combined with an ongoing history lesson and a great back at the early crafts and industries which made Britain great, all liberally lubricated by periodic intakes of the local ale.

While cruising to and through Birmingham, there's the chance to drop a fishing line off the stern, feed swans paddling alongside, watch herons in grasshills, and glimpse a sudden flash of brilliant blue as a kingfisher jets past. At night one can moor in tiny barmies which have hardly changed since the days of William the Conqueror.

The traditional craft that ply these canals are gaily painted narrowboats, specially designed to cruise the narrow waterways. Canal locks are easily maneuvered

by two people and the boat is a self-contained floating home. There are cabins forward of the tiller — which provide plenty of privacy. There's a modern toilet/shower, a well-equipped galley with refrigerator, stove, sink with hot and cold water — and a full kitchen inventory. Aboard the cabin passengers can sunbathe and there's even room to stow a couple of bicycles for excursions into the countryside.

The starting port, Stoke-on-Trent, was in the beginning six pottery towns. (Author Arnold Bennett labeled them "Five Towns" in his novels because he never could get on with an aunt who lived in Fenton, refused to recognize its existence, and never mentioned it in his books.)

For provisions, the local crumbly Cheshire cheese is superb, but leave some time to visit the city's Spire museum, dedicated to the memory of R.J. Mitchell, the Stoke-born designer who perfected this famous lighter plane.

At Bridge 104 on the Trent & Mersey Canal you can actually moor on the doorstep of Wedgwood Museum and factory, where there's a beautifully hung collection of paintings by Reynolds, Stubbs, Romney and Sturt, backdrops to an array



ing array of Wedgwood china and ceramics with documents and working implements dating back to Josiah Wedgwood's debut in 1759.

Glass in the area has an even older tradition than that of the pottery-makers, due to an influx of Huguenots — the "gentlemen glassmakers" from Normandy and Lorraine, who settled here centuries ago. Their craftsmanship is enshrined in museums like Broadfield House and at the Redland Cone, a 200-year-old furnace house where glass-blowers practice their art in frequent demonstrations.

To see how the British lived when canals were the backbone of the national economy, tie up long enough to visit the Black Country museum, near Dudley. There, visitors can step back through a time warp into an 18th century scene, lined with general stores, a glass-cutter's shop, a chain-maker's house, a Victorian photographer's studio, and an ironing cabinet with, in 1857 Methodist Chapel and The Bible and Glass — the local pub.

Dudley Castle looms over the town, a site of battles and sieges since the time of the Domesday Book. Today it's part of the Dudley Zoo — surrounded by wild animals instead of manufacturing smog.

Birmingham really is at the center of Britain's waterway history. The canals were once the transportation arteries which bound the industrial might of Britain together, a network which eventually was superseded by the railroad and the highway by being new materials to factories and finished products to market.

Today Birmingham is so much a high-rise city that even some of its oldest residents don't realize that the community is still criss-crossed by a network of canals. Aim for the Cambridge Wharf right by the city center within easy walking distance of the city's famous



A typical canal scene on the Staffordshire-Worcestershire Canal between Stoke and Stratford-upon-Avon.

museum and art gallery with its superb collection of Old Master, and the bustling Railway Museum.

Change out of jeans into something more formal for a night out at the Hippodrome, where there's likely to be a West End musical or an international ballet. The Birmingham Rep. Theatre, one of the finest in the country, also offers first-class drama. And Aston Villa football club plays not far away.

The run on to Stratford meanders lastly through some of the most beautiful countryside in Britain. Centuries of history range from Roman ruins to moated mansions, many of which are now protected and administered by the National Trust (the British organization entrusted with the preservation

of historic buildings and sites). At Stratford tie up right in the center of the town (the thousands of other tourists have to see the sights by bus from outlying hotels scattered about the area).

Taking in a Royal Shakespeare Company performance is a must, but don't miss the new, and critically acclaimed Swan Theatre — where plays written by other Shakespearean authors are now being staged.

For more information: UK Waterway Holidays Ltd., Potters Place, Rickmansworth, Herts., WD3 1EU, England. Tel. (0833) 770040. Telex: 828377 BWRWH.

Alan Grant is a free-lance writer for the Chicago Tribune and the Los Angeles Times.

Rattle — Making Music From Birmingham

SIMON RATTLE became principal conductor and artistic adviser of the Birmingham Symphony Orchestra six years ago. "I had the crazy idea," he says, "that one could build the kind of orchestra and the kind of audience which is largely missing in England — with great intelligence and discernment, willing to listen to many different kinds of music in juxtaposition, and to explore contemporary music."

Now that crazy idea has largely been realized. So well has it been realized that the orchestra can hardly satisfy the demand it has created. Sold out virtually all the time, the concerts consistently feature music which would be unpalatable even to London audiences. "We have to water down our program" for London, he says with a grin.

Rattle was 19 when he won first prize in the John Player International Conductors' Competition. Now only in his early '30s, his slight, boyish figure and unruly mop of hair have become familiar to concertgoers throughout Europe and the United States, but he has resolutely declined offers of plum conducting jobs in favor

of staying, for the next few years at any rate, in Birmingham.

He likes the working conditions, the fact that he can have plenty of rehearsal time — something which is often impossible in America, for instance, where it is frequently skimped in order to cut costs. Also, the CBSO players are under contract (in contrast to the freelance system operating in London) which gives greater continuity.

Rattle has a house in London, but he and his wife (the American singer Ellie Row) and small son Sachs also have an apartment in Birmingham where they spend about half the year — "certainly as much time as I spend anywhere else," as he puts it. He enjoys being a guest conductor, and the orchestra is making an increasing number of overseas tours, including a major three-week, 17-concert appearance in the United States in the spring of 1988. Next year the orchestra will visit Europe and Japan, where they are as hungry for Western music as I am for Japanese food!

But his heart is in Birmingham, and watching a rehearsal

of Sibelius' Seventh Symphony (for a Promenade Concert in London the next day) the reasons for this affection are easily perceptible. Rattle is a world away from the grand maestro, Toscanini style of autocratic conducting, while remaining totally in command. He is relaxed, unhurried and good-humored throughout, ready to discuss with the players points of interpretation as well as technique. "Goodness, yes! They must play — it's the hardest thing for any conductor to give enough freedom. It's part of the pleasure to see music one knows so well, refracted through the various players. And of course, I know them all so well. There's a lot left unsaid. I know what I can trust them to do, and we trust each other. I want it to be as much like chamber music, really, as it can be with an orchestra ninety strong."

Ed Smith, the orchestra's managing director, who has known and worked with Rattle since both were youngsters in Liverpool, concurs. "There's an extraordinary relationship of trust between him and the players. I've never seen such a close interaction between conductor

and orchestra, and it's undoubtedly one of the chief factors of their success."

A series of recordings has been greeted with the almost universal plaudits received by the concertos, so that it will be a relief to Smith and his team when a new concert hall seating 2,200 opens in 1989, as part of Birmingham's new conference center. Currently the orchestra plays to its capacity audience in the 1,750-seat Town Hall, a majestic Victorian building where Mendelssohn, Grieg and Sibelius were among many famous composers to conduct their own music at the city's famous Triennial Music Festival.

Working together. The new hall will be the first built in this country where the acoustics are paramount. "Everything else will be subordinate to that," Smith said. It is designed by the New York firm of acoustic specialists Arup, whose president, Russell Johnson, is responsible for many soundscapes in North America. The appreciation of its orchestra which this implies on the part of the city council (who are also its principal financial sponsor) is reciprocated by Rattle.

He notes that despite political differences, "they all work together for the good of the city, and I bless them for that."

This summer Rattle conducted "Porgy and Bess" at Glyndebourne in its first stage performance in England. "A really great experience," he said. Now, as he plunges into work on the current season of operas in Birmingham and overseas, he can begin to look forward to a sabbatical year just after the hectic American tour.

In his last sabbatical, he left the musical world and went to St. Anne's College in Oxford to study English literature. "Joyce, Eliot, William Faulkner, Dostoevsky, Macmillan. It was wonderful — one of the best things I have ever done." Meanwhile, there is much to do. "No artistic endeavor can stand still. My aim here is to build what would be indisputably the greatest orchestra in the country, and I do believe they are going pretty well in that direction."

—Elizabeth Hennessey
This section was produced by Caroline Walker.

Arnold Bennett Country

ARNOLD BENNETT left his native Potteries for London in 1889, a couple of months before his twenty-second birthday. He continued to visit the area intermittently while his parents were alive, but he never lived there again. Those 22 years were enough for him to be able to recount the 19th-century provincial life of the region so vividly that his name is indelibly associated with it. His name is also intertwined with the "Five Towns" that feature in 13 novels and two volumes of short stories which are among the best and best-known of his 80 or so works of fiction.

There are in fact six towns which form the 7-mile-long urban sprawl, featured (more unwittingly) into Stoke-on-Trent in 1910; Bennett chose to ignore Fenton, and immortalized the others—Tunstall, Shokem, Hanley, Stoke and Longton — as Turnhill, Burnley, Handbridge, Kyrpe and Longshaw.

Although the majority of the bottle kilns, which formed such a feature of the towns in

Bennett's day, have now disappeared, one can still get some sense of an impression of the place as he knew it from Hanley on the A52 between Stoke and Newcastle, looking down at the "five contiguous towns," united by a single winding thoroughfare, which have inundated the valley like a succession of great lakes.

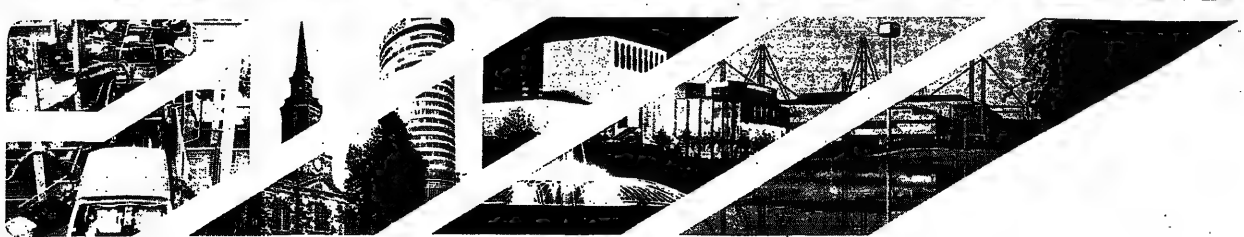
Bennett didn't flinch from the ugliness and meanness of the landscape at the height of the Industrial Revolution, writing of the "horrible black canals," the pall of smoke which overhung the towns, and the "scars of mean and miserable brown architecture." But he loved the paces, the odd little patches of farmland and pasture which cropped up in the midst of the townscapes, and the Trent, "the calm and characteristic stream of middle England." The opening chapters of his two most famous novels, *The Old Wives Tale* and *Clayhanger*, both provide a wonderful panoramic description of the area, and all the "Five

Towns' books focus on the houses, shops, schools and potteries which Bennett knew so intimately and which form minutely observed settings for the human dramas he portrays, making place within them.

Bennett's birthplace, in Hope Street, Hanley, later became the site of the Five Towns Café, and after his death in 1931 his ashes were interred in his mother's grave in Burdett Cemetery. The house at 198, Watcote Rd., where the Bennett family lived from 1878 to 1880, and which is so lovingly described in the *Clayhanger* novels, was for some time a museum, but the Bennett memorabilia from it have now been moved to Hanley Museum. Hanley Library has a local studies section containing much Bennett material. It publishes a leaflet with a list of landmarks and a key to the many identifiable buildings, squares and streets which figure in his books.

—Elizabeth Hennessey

AUSTIN ROVER



Making our Marque in this City.

AUSTIN ROVER

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Declines in U.S. and Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar retreated Friday in the United States and Europe after a West German official said that this week's coordinated intervention was not meant to set a rate for the dollar.

The dollar was holding above 2 Deutsche marks throughout European trading but fell to 1.950 DM in New York when Claus Kohler, said director of the Bundesbank, said this week's coordinated intervention by European central banks was not aiming at a specific target level for the dollar.

The dollar closed in New York at 1.965 DM, down from 1.995 DM Thursday.

Mr. Kohler, speaking in Bonn, said the banks were only attempting to smooth out trading.

The dollar's drop Friday added to the loss for the week since fear of intervention was not as prevalent as it was.

Mr. Holland said he added that many dealers "expect one more sharp spike down and then for the dollar to come back a bit from there."

The dollar ended in New York at

London Dollar Rates

Country	Rate	Change
Deutsche mark	1.965	-0.035
French franc	162.5	-1.5
Swiss franc	1.515	-0.015
British pound	1.497	-0.007

6.5865 French francs, down from 6.545 francs on Thursday, and at 1.6185 Swiss francs, down from 1.6205 francs.

The pound ended in New York at \$1.434 down from \$1.4235.

The dollar ended lower in European trading Friday. It closed at 1.9675 Deutsche marks in London, down from 2.0035 DM on Thursday, but was fixed earlier in Frankfurt at 2.0036 DM, up from 1.9995 DM previously.

The U.S. unit ended in London at \$1.434, down from \$1.450 previously.

Dealers said Mr. Kohler's remarks suggested that the Bundesbank expected the dollar to weaken further and would not expect such a decline through open market in-

tervention, as long as market movements remain orderly.

"Kohler said precisely what the market suspected but wanted to hear spelled out," one dealer with a U.S. bank in Europe said.

But other dealers said Mr. Kohler's remarks caught most participants by surprise, at a time when most had already squared their positions ahead of the long U.S. week-end.

They said the remarks paved the way for further losses, with levels at 1.80 DM well within sight.

Short-covering ahead of the long U.S. Columbus Day weekend helped the pound recover slightly against the dollar, but the unit was generally steady against most continental currencies.

The British pound ended at 2.8480 DM in London, down from 2.8483 DM on Thursday, but rose to \$1.4335 from \$1.4215.

In other European trading, the dollar was fixed in Paris at 6.528 francs, down from 6.542 francs. It closed in Zurich at 1.6198 Swiss francs, down from 1.6307 francs previously.

SCENE:

Financing Deficit

(Continued from first finance page)

new lows in short- and long-term interest rates within the next six months. GNP measures the total output of goods and services.

Until the trade deficit is much smaller, Mr. Wimpelshofer thinks, the United States will not tolerate any substantial rise in the dollar, while its competitors will reluctantly accept some further decline rather than continue to support the dollar through open-market purchases that expand their money supplies.

"They may find it politic to cut their interest rates once they can do so without seeming to be caving in to American pressure."

They may also find it politic, it need be, to agree their economies a bit faster. In an interview in New York this week, Christian Otto Schiller, state secretary of the West German Economics Ministry, said his country intended to take a "more constructive" attitude in working with the United States. He expressed sympathy for German "supply-side" tax cuts.

THE EUROMARKETS

Rate Doubts Again Make Shorter-Term Paper Shine

By David Rees

Rees

LONDON — Following Thursday's pattern, the few investors interested in taking positions on the Eurobond market Friday limited their activity to shortening the maturity of their portfolios. Most sectors were otherwise quiet.

Italy and the city of Stockholm, with five-year issues, joined the list of borrowers moving to tap this market for short-term paper.

Indeed, despite a relatively heavy volume during the past few days, the new shorter-term issues with fixed rates and denominated in dollars saw fairly steady buying in an otherwise listless market.

"When investors don't know where rates are going, they tend to want to shorten up," said a dealer. Italy's \$100-million issue of 7.5 percent, five-year bonds priced at 99.4, September producer prices well inside total fees at a discount of about 14, while Stockholm's \$100 million of 7 1/2 percent bonds

due 1991 closed just outside total fees at a discount of 24.

Thursday's short-term issues held steady, at levels inside total fees, with the \$100-million European Community issue of 7 percent, five-year bonds at about a 14-point discount to its 100% issue price.

With most of the market still uncertain on interest rates, other dollar straight issues closed slightly lower, drifting down in afternoon trading as professionals and investors moved to square positions ahead of Monday's partial U.S. holiday.

Dealers said there was little reaction to news of a 0.4-percent rise in U.S. September producer prices. Floating-rate notes closed essentially unchanged as Columbia Savings & Loan Association launched a \$150-million, 10-year issue.

The issue pays 1/16 point above the London interbank offered rate and is collateralized by U.S. government and agency securities.

Dealers said demand for the issue was fairly good.

PET: Food-Makers Fight for Growth

(Continued from first finance page)

names on the market, the competition for shelf space is strenuous, and companies look for opportunities in domestic channels in pet ownership. Last year, for example, while dog-food sales increased only 0.5 percent, according to Mr. Maxwell, cat-food sales grew 5.7 percent.

"People were getting a lot of big dogs for protection in the early- to mid-70s, and they cast a lot," said David P. Garino, an analyst with A.G. Edwards Inc. in St. Louis.

"With people moving into condos in the early 1980s, it slowed the dog growth and they got cats."

Recent growth rates in the industry include canned cat food, which was up 7 percent last year; gourmet pet food, such as Quaker's Moist Meat cat food and Ralston's Moist & Chunky, which was up 9 percent, and specialty snacks and treats, according to statistics compiled by Mr. Maxwell.

Analysts said that as the increasing population of people who live alone get pets, usually cats, they are likely to shower the animals with affection and fancy products.

Nestle and Heinz, which boast strong cat-food labels, have benefited from these changes, while Ralston and Mars, which are primarily dog-food producers, have slipped slightly in market share.

Many of the trends within the pet-food industry mirror those of the food business as a whole, analysts said. Industry experts speak of a return to basics and a narrowing of interests.

With brand loyalty strong among consumers and higher profit margins on branded items, many diversified food companies are concentrating on their high-profile products, in pet foods as in other foods.

"The key is that brand-name products have very high stability and high predictability of earnings," Mr. Maxwell said.

As the industry worries that pet ownership may have reached its peak, still more innovation and acquisitions may be seen.

"On the whole, you can push pet ownership only so far," said Ken Penoyer, a spokesman for Ralston. There is "a saturation point" for pets, he said. "You can only have so many."

Friday's AMEX Closing

Values include the nationwide circuit up in the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere.

See The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	120.00	+1.00	121.00	119.00	119.00	120.00
AT&T	45.00	+0.25	45.25	44.75	44.75	45.00
GE	30.00	+0.125	30.125	29.875	29.875	30.00
Westinghouse	25.00	+0.125	25.125	24.875	24.875	25.00
Johnson & Johnson	55.00	+0.375	55.375	54.625	54.625	55.00
Merck	40.00	+0.25	40.25	39.75	39.75	40.00
Pfizer	35.00	+0.125	35.125	34.875	34.875	35.00
Amgen	30.00	+0.125	30.125	29.875	29.875	30.00
Boehringer	25.00	+0.125	25.125	24.875	24.875	25.00
Novartis	20.00	+0.125	20.125	19.875	19.875	20.00
Schering	15.00	+0.125	15.125	14.875	14.875	15.00
Glaxo	10.00	+0.125	10.125	9.875	9.875	10.00
SmithKline	5.00	+0.125	5.125	4.875	4.875	5.00
Wellcome	4.00	+0.125	4.125	3.875	3.875	4.00
Roche	3.00	+0.125	3.125	2.875	2.875	3.00
Novartis	2.00	+0.125	2.125	1.875	1.875	2.00
Schering	1.00	+0.125	1.125	0.875	0.875	1.00
Glaxo	0.50	+0.125	0.625	0.375	0.375	0.50
SmithKline	0.25	+0.125	0.375	0.125	0.125	0.25
Wellcome	0.125	+0.125	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.125
Roche	0.0625	+0.125	0.125	0.00	0.00	0.0625
Novartis	0.03125	+0.125	0.0625	0.00	0.00	0.03125
Schering	0.015625	+0.125	0.03125	0.00	0.00	0.015625
Glaxo	0.0078125	+0.125	0.015625	0.00	0.00	0.0078125
SmithKline	0.00390625	+0.125	0.0078125	0.00	0.00	0.00390625
Wellcome	0.001953125	+0.125	0.00390625	0.00	0.00	0.001953125
Roche	0.0009765625	+0.125	0.001953125	0.00	0.00	0.0009765625
Novartis	0.00048828125	+0.125	0.0009765625	0.00	0.00	0.00048828125
Schering	0.000244140625	+0.125	0.00048828125	0.00	0.00	0.000244140625
Glaxo	0.0001220703125	+0.125	0.000244140625	0.00	0.00	0.0001220703125
SmithKline	0.00006103515625	+0.125	0.0001220703125	0.00	0.00	0.00006103515625
Wellcome	0.000030517578125	+0.125	0.00006103515625	0.00	0.00	0.000030517578125
Roche	0.0000152587890625	+0.125	0.000030517578125	0.00	0.00	0.0000152587890625
Novartis	0.00000762939453125	+0.125	0.0000152587890625	0.00	0.00	0.00000762939453125
Schering	0.000003814697265625	+0.125	0.00000762939453125	0.00	0.00	0.000003814697265625
Glaxo	0.0000019073486328125	+0.125	0.000003814697265625	0.00	0.00	0.0000019073486328125
SmithKline	0.00000095367431640625	+0.125	0.0000019073486328125	0.00	0.00	0.00000095367431640625
Wellcome	0.000000476837158203125	+0.125	0.00000095367431640625	0.00	0.00	0.000000476837158203125
Roche	0.0000002384185791015625	+0.125	0.000000476837158203125	0.00	0.00	0.0000002384185791015625
Novartis	0.00000011920928955078125	+0.125	0.0000002384185791015625	0.00	0.00	0.00000011920928955078125
Schering	0.000000059604644775390625	+0.125	0.00000011920928955078125	0.00	0.00	0.000000059604644775390625
Glaxo	0.0000000298023223876953125	+0.125	0.000000059604644775390625	0.00	0.00	0.0000000298023223876953125
SmithKline	0.00000001490116119384765625	+0.125	0.0000000298023223876953125	0.00	0.00	0.00000001490116119384765625
Wellcome	0.000000007450580596923828125	+0.125	0.00000001490116119384765625	0.00	0.00	0.000000007450580596923828125
Roche	0.0000000037252902984619140625	+0.125	0.000000007450580596923828125	0.00	0.00	0.0000000037252902984619140625
Novartis	0.00000000186264514923095703125	+0.125	0.0000000037252902984619140625	0.00	0.00	0.00000000186264514923095703125
Schering	0.000000000931322574615478515625	+0.125	0.00000000186264514923095703125	0.00	0.00	0.000000000931322574615478515625
Glaxo	0.0000000004656612873077392578125	+0.125	0.000000000931322574615478515625	0.00	0.00	0.0000000004656612873077392578125
SmithKline	0.00000000023283064365386962890625	+0.125	0.0000000004656612873077392578125	0.00	0.00	0.00000000023283064365386962890625
Wellcome	0.000000000116415321826934814453125	+0.125	0.00000000023283064365386962890625	0.00	0.00	0.000000000116415321826934814453125
Roche	0.0000000000582076609134674072265625	+0.125	0.000000000116415321826934814453125	0.00	0.00	0.0000000000582076609134674072265625
Novartis	0.00000000002910383045673370361328125	+0.125	0.0000000000582076609134674072265625	0.00	0.00	0.00000000002910383045673370361328125
Schering	0.000000000014551915228366851806640625	+0.125	0.00000000002910383045673370361328125	0.00	0.00	0.000000000014551915228366851806640625
Glaxo	0.0000000000072759576141834259033203125	+0.125	0.000000000014551915228366851806640625	0.00	0.00	0.0000000000072759576141834259033203125
SmithKline	0.00000000000363797880709171295166015625	+0.125	0.0000000000072759576141834259033203125	0.00	0.00	0.00000000000363797880709171295166015625
Wellcome	0.000000000001818989403545856475830078125	+0.125	0.00000000000363797880709171295166015625	0.00	0.00	0.000000000001818989403545856475830078125
Roche	0.0000000000009094947017729282379150390625	+0.125	0.000000000001818989403545856475830078125	0.00	0.00	0.0000000000009094947017729282379150390625
Novartis	0.00000000000045474735088646411895751953125	+0.125	0.0000000000009094947017729282379150390625	0.00	0.00	0.00000000000045474735088646411895751953125
Schering	0.000000000000227373675443232059478759765625	+0.125	0.00000000000045474735088646411895751953125	0.00	0.00	0.000000000000227373675443232059478759765625
Glaxo	0.0000000000001136868377216160297393798828125	+0.125	0.000000000000227373675443232059478759765625	0.00	0.00	0.0000000000001136868377216160297393798828125
SmithKline	0.00000000000005684341886080801486968994140625	+0.125	0.0000000000001136868377216160297393798828125	0.00	0.00	0.00000000000005684341886080801486968994140625
Wellcome	0.000000000000028421709430404007434844970703125	+0.125	0.00000000000005684341886080801486968994140625	0.00	0.00	0.000000000000028421709430404007434844970703125
Roche	0.0000000000000142108547152020037174224853515625	+0.125	0.000000000000028421709430404007434844970703125	0.00	0.00	0.0000000000000142108547152020037174224853515625
Novartis	0.00000000000000710542735760100185871124267578125	+0.125	0.0000000000000142108547152020037174224853515625	0.00	0.00	0.00000000000000710542735760100185871124267578125
Schering	0.000000000000003552713678800500929355621337890625	+0.125	0.00000000000000710542735760100185871124			

BUSINESS PROFILE / Michael Howard, U.K. Trade and Industry Undersecretary

Generalist' Will Be Blamed if Big Bang Sputters

By Jeff Perry
Special to the Herald Tribune
LONDON — On Oct. 27 in the city of London, a generalist will be blamed for the failure of the Big Bang, the government's plan to overhaul the financial services industry.

They were making a lot about nothing," Mr. Howard said. "I'd ceased all my underwriting the day I became a minister," he said. "I was a generalist, not a specialist. The only thing that interested me was that they organized a concerted campaign, and I never got the chance to make a coherent speech."



Michael Howard

Mr. Howard, an enthusiastic supporter of Mrs. Thatcher's policies, cites Britain's current record of 10 years of unemployment as proof of his economic growth as proof of his economic growth.

Howard, 45, is that archetypal British politician: the generalist. A lawyer by profession, he has no claim to being an expert on the complexities of international finance. A Conservative Party member since his university days, he was a member of Parliament only three years. One year ago, he was asked by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to take the job of undersecretary with primary responsibility for Britain's financial community, with the exception of banking sector.

Mr. Howard fought his first parliamentary election battle in 1986 at the age of 24. That contest, in the Labour Party stronghold of Liverpool, was unsuccessful, as was another attempt in 1970.

London's Big Bang
A New Financial Era
Seven in a series of articles covering the changes in the City of London.

Mr. Howard's first parliamentary election battle in 1986 at the age of 24. That contest, in the Labour Party stronghold of Liverpool, was unsuccessful, as was another attempt in 1970.

Philippines to Denationalize 163 State-Owned Companies

Agence France-Press
MANILA — The Philippine government is to sell about \$7 billion worth of assets to the private sector, the head of the government privatization commission said here Friday.

The \$7 billion in assets did not take into account the companies' liabilities, but the national treasury might absorb the liabilities of some of the companies if they "become a detriment to sale," Mr. Villafuerte said.

COMPANY NOTES

Banco Iguazu, a private bank in Posadas, Argentina, in which Wells Fargo & Co. has a minority interest of 12% percent, will be run by a private company, over the next 180 days in an attempt to pull it out of a liquidity crisis.

several major programs that require heavy initial investment. Petrofina SA of Belgium said the results of downstream sectors more than compensated for lower profits from crude oil output in the first nine months of this year.

Tobacco Merger Set in Canada

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TORONTO — Rothmans of Pall Mall Ltd. and Benson & Hedges Inc. of Canada, a subsidiary of U.S.-based Philip Morris Inc., said Friday that they will merge to form one corporation that likely would control co-ordinating of Canada's dwindling cigarette market.

Hambros Plans European Links

London — Merchant banker Hambros PLC said plans to link up with several European banks and other institutions as part of its strategy to expand business in Europe and to enable it to compete with U.S. and Japanese rivals.

Campeau Takes Offensive In Bid to Buy Allied Stores

United Press International
TORONTO — Campeau Corp. took the offensive again Friday in a control fight for Allied Stores Corp. by proceeding with a tender offer for shares of the U.S. retailing company and by launching a second legal action.

Chrysler Expects Sales To Be Modest in Europe

FRANKFURT — Chrysler Corp. is unlikely to move strongly into Europe because of heavy competition from established car makers, Robert Miller, chairman of the U.S. automaker's Chrysler Financial Corp. unit said Friday.

Table with multiple columns containing financial data, including stock prices, company names, and market indices. Includes a section for 'Friday's OTC Prices'.

New Stock Exchange Will Open In Guangzhou In Southern China

Agence France-Press
BEIJING — The city of Guangzhou in China's southern province of Guangdong is to be the site of a new stock exchange that will trade shares worth about 650 million yuan (\$175 million), the Peoples Daily newspaper reported Friday.

ACROSS

1 Pilgrimage
2 Volstead's
3 Bowler's
4 Curative
5 Waters
6 Link
7 Knock for
8 Calvin of
9 P.G.A. fame
10 Hegrew letter
11 Equal rights
12 Christensen
13 Yoko
14 Calabrese
15 Himalayan
16 Zola's
17 Milne's
18 Helps a Lhasa
19 Surge, as of
20 Only
21 Suits aloft
22 Color also
23 Called elk or
24 El Nath, e.g.
25 Gambrel

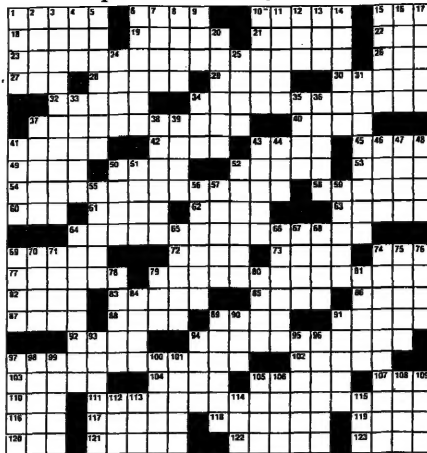
ACROSS

26 Sundance
27 Kid's pri
28 Like times
29 Prickle
30 Designate
31 Sundance
32 God of the deep
33 Hammer
34 Auld lang syne
35 Septa-line
36 section of a
37 newspaper
38 Warsaw trio
39 Site of Hells
40 Canyon
41 "Next of kin"
42 Jaz music
43 "La"
44 Testament
45 What a
46 Stockholder
47 abroad long
48 Limoges item
49 Revolution
50 Rambl's aunt
51 Sculptor
52 Giacometti
53 "Our Love is
54 "Stay"
55 Shankar
56 instruments
57 Keep an
58 "Our Love is
59 "Stay"
60 Introductions
61 "Our Love is
62 "Stay"
63 Showed again
64 Ghost

ACROSS

65 Chinese
66 dynasty
67 disclosure
68 "Don't throw
69 bouquets"
70 Filmed
71 auditions
72 Tokyo
73 disappointment
74 Furious
75 Enter
76 "You"
77 Hungarian city
78 Blame
79 Solicitations
80 Wild Partisan
81 music taken
82 Sledge name
83 A bridge of TV
84 Limoges item
85 Revolution
86 Rambl's aunt
87 Sculptor
88 Giacometti
89 "Our Love is
90 "Stay"
91 Shankar
92 instruments
93 Keep an
94 "Our Love is
95 "Stay"
96 Introductions
97 "Our Love is
98 "Stay"
99 Showed again
100 Ghost

Capital Punishment By A.J. Santora



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk

DOWN

1 "sharp as
2 edged"
3 sword
4 Proverbs
5 Emblem of
6 Great Britain
7 Not embolden
8 Cigar's summer
9 Barrio
10 Took four bad
11 pitches
12 Art critic
13 Frustrating mug
14 Kind of sauce
15 Menja's
16 Jettison, in law
17 Hile prop
18 Dancer Michio
19 Curain
20 stretcher

DOWN

21 Kiddy TV
22 character
23 Golf club
24 "Abdul the
25 Bibbul"
26 Illegal
27 lagnappe
28 In a while
29 "Old
30 (switch over)
31 Aeon's ad
32 infinitum
33 Each 60
34 Cabochon, e.g.
35 "Old
36 Coward"
37 Gascon cap
38 "Our Love is
39 "Stay"
40 route
41 (pitch time
42 (mornings)
43 Dull equipment
44 Dwindle

DOWN

45 Their iam
46 causes schism
47 Golf club
48 Part of pewter
49 Imprecation
50 "Our Love is
51 "Stay"
52 Shankar
53 instruments
54 Keep an
55 "Our Love is
56 "Stay"
57 Introductions
58 "Our Love is
59 "Stay"
60 Showed again
61 Ghost

DOWN

65 Like stage
66 Sprinkle with a
67 money
68 "Manter"
69 "Death"
70 Flieg
71 Gentle person
72 "Save"
73 from his
74 friends"
75 Haditi
76 Winter wear
77 Ossuary

DOWN

78 Austin
79 State
80 University,
81 Pundit
82 Ferlinghetti
83 novel
84 Persecution
85 Olympic sym-
86 bolic
87 Enticed
88 Perplexed
89 Informal attire
90 Copperfield's
91 second wife

DOWN

91 "My
92 Shadow"
93 "not to
94 reason why"
95 Tennyson
96 Grad
97 Some kind of
98 Persecution
99 Olympic sym-
100 bolic

DOWN

105 Papal name
106 Andean sun
107 worshiper
108 Lot size
109 Golden or Wal-
110 den
111 E.R.A. sup-
112 porters
113 (self-styled)
114 Jostlin spe-
115 cialty
116 Part of T.G.L.F.

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



PERSPECTIVES ON THE REAGAN YEARS

Edited by John L. Palmer. 215 pages. \$24.95; paperback, \$12.95. The Urban Institute Press, 2100 M Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20037.

Reviewed by Charles R. Morris

THE most astute of intellectual disarray among U.S. liberals is the grim insistence that Ronald Reagan's immense popularity and crushing electoral victories are based on nothing more than his mythic skills as "The Great Communicator." Denial is the coping mechanism of the terminally frustrated. Evidence from public opinion polls that large numbers of Reagan supporters disagree with him on specific issues, his shorthands and school prayer, has been seized upon to demonstrate that "Reaganism" is a phenomenon as transient as television images and gaudiness. The hopeful corollary, of course, is that liberals will regain power without changing their basic agenda; it will be enough merely to wait for a Republican candidate less amenable to the direction of skepticism than Ronald Reagan.

Performance in such self-delusion will ensure a Republican presence in the White House for years

BOOKS

to come. The great merit of The Urban Institute's "Perspectives on the Reagan Years" is that it is one of the first attempts from the liberal perspective to assess seriously the Reagan phenomenon as a public philosophy, and to seek the roots of its appeal to the electorate. Most important, it searches for the practical lessons that must be absorbed if liberalism is to return to political power.

The Reagan that emerges from these pages is not the genial buffoon of legend, napping his way through cabinet meetings. He is rather, in Richard Nathan's essay on "institutional change," a president who "has demonstrated that the presidency can work effectively" and who "has been strikingly successful in achieving his intergovernmental reform aims." Or as Jack Meyer writes, given a widely held view that it was time to cap federal social programs, "what Reagan understood was that the only way to stop this seemingly insatiable trend [of entitlements to grow] was to pull the revenue plug."

A policy that any "look much more resolute a decade or two from now than at the present."

Hugh Heclo's essay on Reaganism as a "public philosophy," one of the best and most densely argued pieces in the volume, insists that "Reaganism has been fitting the familiar pieces together in a novel way that deserves to be taken seriously." Heclo suggests that Reagan has managed, at least temporarily, to forge a diverse coalition based on anti-government radicalism, free-market radicalism and communitarian individualism. The contradictions may be only apparent; it is indeed possible to argue that "being negative toward social spending by his government... is not the same as abandoning helpless people to their fate."

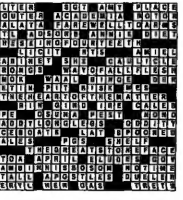
The book's bold and unflinching look at the liberal enemies that assaulted the roots of Reaganism is one of its greatest values. Nathan Glazer's essay on "the social agenda" traces the demise of liberal consensus to the perception that liberal social programs were grounded in a coercive moral relativism. A parent who accepts the possibility of abortion in specific instances may still rebel against court decisions or Medicaid rulings that entitle teenage girls to abortions without parental notification. Freely available abortions may be necessary to quell a ghetto teen-age pregnancy crisis; they are nevertheless an assault on the sexual ethics that middle-American families are trying to teach their children.

None of the authors, with the possible exception of Glazer, is a Reagan admirer, and virtually all the essays conclude with a catalogue of the administration's failures. But the book does have an honest air. For the most part, they focus on the shortfall between Reagan's achievements and the most excessive claims of his supporters.

Sooner or later, whether in two more years or 10, Reaganism will exhaust its creative energy, and the movement will collapse. But in the meantime there has been a shift in the center of the age-old battle between collective equity and parochial morality and individualistic efficiency. The challenge for liberals will be to seize that new political center.

Charles R. Morris, author of "The Case of Good Intentions: New York City and the Liberal Experiment, 1960-1975" and "A Time for Passion: America, 1960-1980," wrote this review for The Washington Post.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



DENNIS THE MENACE



"HE'S JUST THE RIGHT SIZE TO MAKE A NICE LAPPUL."

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	77	71	Beijing	77	61
Austria	77	71	Bombay	77	61
Belgium	77	71	Buenos Aires	77	61
Canada	77	71	Calcutta	77	61
France	77	71	Chennai	77	61
Germany	77	71	Colombo	77	61
Greece	77	71	Dhaka	77	61
India	77	71	Delhi	77	61
Italy	77	71	Dhaka	77	61
Japan	77	71	Dhaka	77	61
Latin America	77	71	Dhaka	77	61
Middle East	77	71	Dhaka	77	61
North America	77	71	Dhaka	77	61
Oceania	77	71	Dhaka	77	61

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Press Oct. 10
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam	Close	Prev.	London	Close	Prev.
Amst. 100	100.00	99.50	Amst. 100	100.00	99.50
Amst. 200	200.00	199.50	Amst. 200	200.00	199.50
Amst. 300	300.00	299.50	Amst. 300	300.00	299.50
Amst. 400	400.00	399.50	Amst. 400	400.00	399.50
Amst. 500	500.00	499.50	Amst. 500	500.00	499.50
Amst. 600	600.00	599.50	Amst. 600	600.00	599.50
Amst. 700	700.00	699.50	Amst. 700	700.00	699.50
Amst. 800	800.00	799.50	Amst. 800	800.00	799.50
Amst. 900	900.00	899.50	Amst. 900	900.00	899.50
Amst. 1000	1000.00	999.50	Amst. 1000	1000.00	999.50

Morgan Guaranty Officer Pleads Guilty of Fraud

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — A former top officer of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. pleaded guilty, as expected in federal court Thursday to charges of defrauding the bank by making \$4.3 million in unauthorized withdrawals from the accounts of Brazilian depositors.
Antonio Gebauer also pleaded guilty to tax evasion and to using his position as a senior vice president to make \$2.9 million in unauthorized loans to his Brazilian accounts to cover up the withdrawals. Sentencing was set for Dec. 11.
Mr. Gebauer pleaded guilty to single counts of bank fraud and tax evasion and two counts of false bank reports and statements. He faces a maximum penalty of 20 years in jail and \$360,000 in fines.
The tax evasion charge stemmed from the fact that Mr. Gebauer did not report \$3.4 million in taxable income between 1977 and 1983, on which \$1.7 million in taxes is owed. With interest and penalties, the amount due could double.

Stocks	High	Low	Open	Close
Amst. 100	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50
Amst. 200	200.00	199.50	200.00	199.50
Amst. 300	300.00	299.50	300.00	299.50
Amst. 400	400.00	399.50	400.00	399.50
Amst. 500	500.00	499.50	500.00	499.50
Amst. 600	600.00	599.50	600.00	599.50
Amst. 700	700.00	699.50	700.00	699.50
Amst. 800	800.00	799.50	800.00	799.50
Amst. 900	900.00	899.50	900.00	899.50
Amst. 1000	1000.00	999.50	1000.00	999.50

